What Can You Do For Salem?

Volunteer Work
Done in Salem, Massachusetts
By Its Citizens

CITIZENSHIP

From address delivered by Mr. Edward Chandler, Secretary of Twentieth Century Club, at Annual Meeting of Associated Charities, December 16,1910.

A citizen is a human being considered in his relation to the community

A good citizen is one who is in right relation with his fellow men

A bad citizen is one who wilfully or ignorantly fails to acknowledge community relations

Citizenship has its rights and duties

Right: To have community functions efficiently performed

Duty : To perform one's own functions efficiently

Right: To be protected from nuisances

Duty : To refrain from being a nuisance

Citizenship recognizes the interrelation of social forces; it studies prevention rather than cure; it pursues ideals and makes them real; *it makes social service a matter of course, in the day's work*

Citizenship is comradeship

Comradeship is another name for Associated Charity

19th ANNUAL REPORT

OF

ASSOCIATED CHARITIES

REPORTS

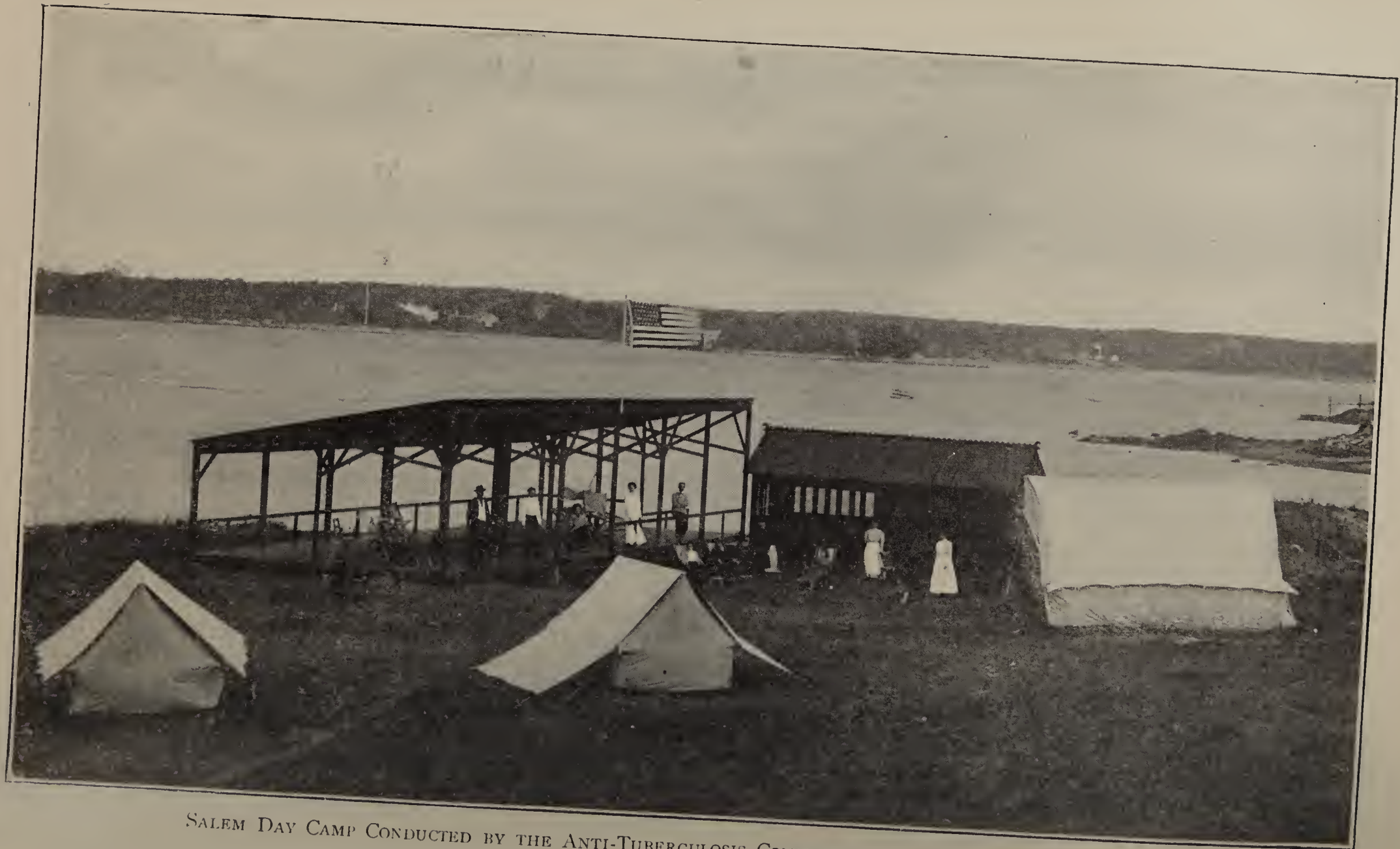
OF

WORK DONE BY CITIZENS

of Salem

THROUGH VOLUNTEER ORGANIZATIONS

OFFICE OF ASSOCIATED CHARITIES
ROOM 6, 252 ESSEX ST.
TELEPHONE 1076



Salem Day Camp Conducted by the Anti-Tuberculosis Committee of the Associated Charities.

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CHARITABLE SOCIETIES

The Associated Charities

What the Associated Charities has done for Salem during year ending October 1, 1910.

I. Furnished a *Trouble Office* with *Trained Workers* in charge: 9
1. For anybody in need or trouble.
Giving counsel, obtaining relief, directing friendly service.
2. For deserted wives and broken homes.
3. For wayward girls and women on probation.
4. For neglected children.
5. For the homeless.

II. Given an opportunity to study the needs of the community and to attempt to meet these needs through: 15
1. Daily records.
2. Weekly conferences.
3. Registration Bureau.
4. Different committees.

III. Furnished through the *Committee for Prevention of Tuberculosis*: 19
1. Home teaching.
2. Day Camp.
3. Class.

IV. Given through the *Fresh Air Fund* of the Children's Aid Committee: 24
1. Vacations to needy mothers and children.

V. Sought the Co-operation of all Societies and Organizations in the city, Overseers of the Poor, Relief Societies, Schools, Churches, Ward Committees, etc.

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2. Statistics of Tuberculosis Committee.

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1910-1911

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Matthew Robson
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Joseph A. Ewart
Herbert C. Farwell
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Ernest N. Hood
George L. Peabody
Miss Sarah Pickering
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Miss Louise Woods
Miss Alice Bunce
Mrs. Robert E. Hill
Miss Eleanor Hoyt
Miss Jennie Hyde
John W. Johnson
Miss Sarah S. Kimball
Miss Rosefair Kittredge
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Rev. Alfred Manchester
Miss Lucy Perry
Miss Mary Phillips
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Mrs. James E. Simpson
Miss Alice Whipple
Miss S. W. Wiggin
Miss Pauline Smith
Miss Marion A. Eaton
Miss Viola Fell
Rev. & Mrs. T. G. Langdale

Office Force

Miss Ida A. Green, *General Secretary.*

9 a. m. to 10.30 a. m.

Miss Ethel B. Osborne, *Assistant Secretary.*

11 a. m. to 12.30 p. m.

Miss Caroline H. Brown, *Agent.*

11.30 a. m. to 1 p. m.

Miss Mary Patterson, *Stenographer.*

9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Saturday, 9 a. m. to 1 p. m.

Committee on Prevention of Tuberculosis

Samuel J. Foster, *Chairman.*
Dr. William V. McDermott, *Corresponding Secretary.*
Miss Ida A. Green, *Recording Secretary.*
Miss Teresa A. Trepaney, *Instructive Nurse.*

Executive Council

Samuel J. Foster
Dr. Augustus H. Galvin
Dr. Ara N. Sargent
Dr. Benjamin F. Sturgis
Dr. Wm. V. McDermott
Dr. Walter G. Phippen
Mrs. Philip Little

Members of Committee

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G. Arthur Bodwell
George H. Shattuck
Dr. Frank S. Atwood
Edward C. Browne
Dr. Mary E. Gaffney
Dr. Emile Poirier
Mrs. John Robinson
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Dr. George Tucker
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Dr. Walter G. Phippen
Dr. William N. Noyes
Dr. Alfred T. LeBoeuf
Dr. Charles L. Curtis
William O. Safford
William T. Jeffrey
Dr. Mary R. Lakeman

Office

Franklin Building, 10 Washington Square, West.
Miss Teresa A. Trepaney, Instructive nurse.
1.30 p. m. to 3 p. m.

Trouble Office and Trained Workers

COMING FROM TROUBLE OFFICE

The Associated Charities furnishes a trouble office for anyone in Salem in need or distress of any kind. Its aim is to provide a corps of trained social workers who will approach those who have need of help in their lives in the spirit of the doctor who seeks to find out the cause of disease, its cure, and its prevention:—not in the spirit of one who wishes to play the "Lady Bountiful" and help only those who deserve her most gracious aid. The spirit of these trained workers should be that of the Great Physician who came not to condemn the world but to save the world.

During the year 1909-10 the needs of 522 families were brought to the attention of the trouble office. Of these families 153 had been known to the Association in previous years, and 369 were new. Of the total number, 150 were widows, or deserted wives, and 23 widowers, making 173 broken homes. Sixty-four were single women, and 76 were non-resident men who called themselves single.

Many causes of distress were found in these families. Intemperance was a main factor in 78, or more than half of the 153 families known for more than a year. Tuberculosis appeared in 32, or about one-fifth; while 57, or more than one-third of the number were deserted wives or widows. Poverty, which comes through widowhood, desertion, intemperance, or a long continued disease, is hard to cure. In the endeavor to assist these families to find a way out of their difficulties, the office force has made 3044 calls,

A BABY SAVED.

held 1154 office interviews with applicants or with others directly interested in their welfare, making a total of 4198 calls or interviews in the course of the year.

The result of these calls and consultations was that relief was obtained for 206 families. The sum of $1,280.92 was paid by the Associated Charities for them, either in pensions, board, or special help, in which case a fund was obtained from individuals, churches, or relatives, or relief was given in the shape of groceries, coal, or clothing paid for by the Associated Charities themselves. While the Association is not organized to give relief, in no case of destitution does its agent have to wait for red tape before she can supply the need. In an emergency she can buy supplies at the nearest store and the amount will be paid by the treasurer out of the general account.

Moreover, the trained worker knows where she can get help for a family. In a city so well supplied as Salem with relief societies and funds, there are many ways of securing the desired aid. During the past year, five other societies assisted families at our request. Besides this aid, four consumptives were sent to the state hospitals.

More important than the aid given was the work secured. Permanent work was obtained for 36 persons and temporary work found 126 times. If the 36 who obtained permanent work kept it only a year and earned only $1 a day, in that time there was a clear gain of $11,268 to the public who otherwise would have had to support people in idleness.

The Deserting or Non-Supporting Husband

CHILDREN OF BROKEN HOME.

The results of the work of the Associated Charities are more far-reaching than can be shown by a mere statement of relief given or work obtained. It has been stated already that during the year the Association dealt with 173 broken homes. Wherever there was a man who ought to care for his family and did not, every effort was made to force him to live up to his responsibility. In one such family a worker made 37 visits to or in behalf of the family within three weeks. The man of this family

was given the pledge and for about two months supported his family. Failing to yield to persuasion, he was arrested, and under the order of the Judge paid $10 a week to the Associated Charities for his family. He finally deserted, and the trouble office is still devoting much time and effort to straightening out the tangles he left behind.

The personal influence of one of the members of the office force has frequently been effective in cases of non-support without taking the matter into court. In one case where a man had been persuaded to come back to his home and support his children, his wife said: "I tell him if he don't, I'll have 'that woman' after him again."

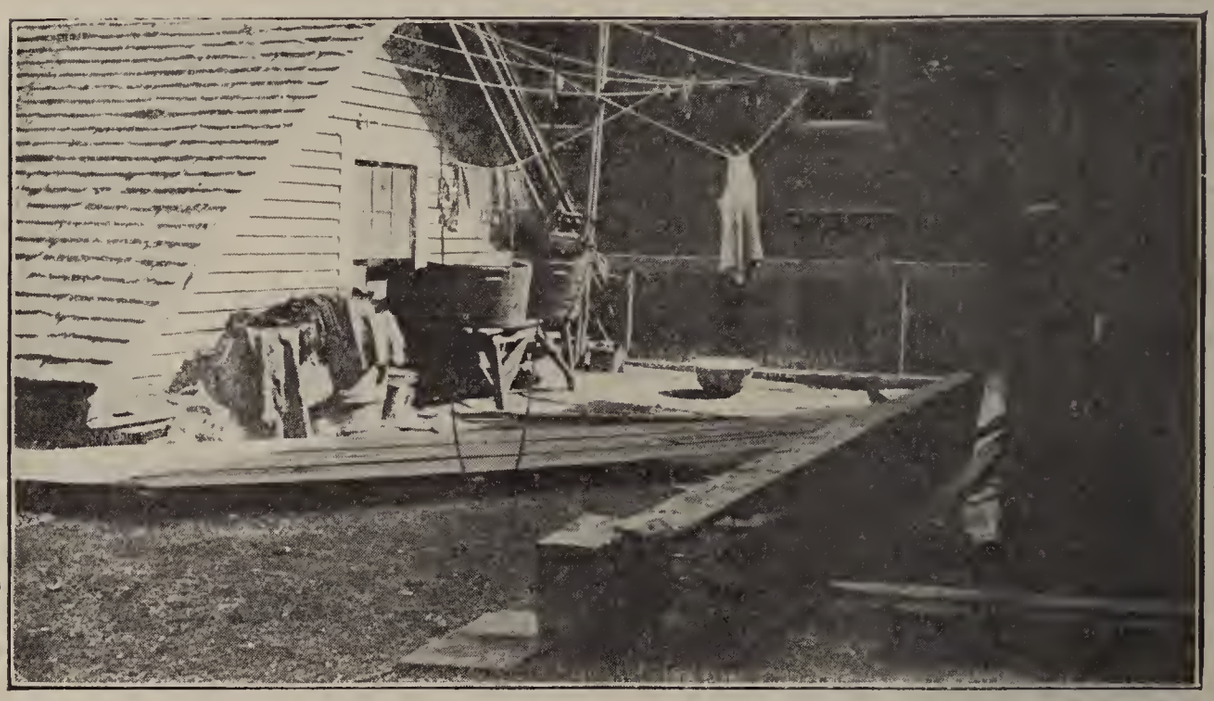
The charity-worker sees more plainly than anyone else the effect of drinking habits in the broken homes. In the last license year men in different families lost 4,663 days' work from arrests for drunkenness or the equivalent of 13 years, while the same men in the last no-license year lost 2,638 days through arrest, or the equivalent of seven years' work. It must be remembered that these men are the habitual "drunks" who know all the ways of getting alcoholic liquors, and not the beginners, who are the ones most injured by the open saloon which teaches them to drink.

Wayward Girls

The trouble office in Salem is not needed for any one class in distress more than for another, yet it seems sometimes as if it were most necessary for wayward girls: for there is no other organization in the city which plans to help save them from degradation and misery, and, if possible, reinstate them in a normal life.

The friendly offices of the workers were asked last year for 39 girls who were in trouble of various kinds. The District Judge, the Clerk of the Overseers, the mothers, different individuals both in and out of the city, have sought us to act as probation officers or councilors in leading these girls back into the narrow way. Success has not been granted in every case, but the workers can point with pride to four of their girls happily married, five who completed their probation with success, two who, by being placed in the Waverly School for Feeble-Minded, were not only themselves saved from most de-

graded lives, but also saved from degrading the streets of Salem, two who were sent to their own homes instead of jail, two returned from correctional institutions to their husbands and to a new effort for a right life. Those for whom every effort and every influence were in vain are not forgotten, and the office stands ready again to reach out the friendly hand to the next one who needs it.



HER ONLY PLAYGROUND.

This work has not been easily done. In one instance it required months of friendly intercourse with the girl and her friends to understand the situation; and even then, it was only after an appeal to the Probate Court that she could be married to the man of her choice. Another girl has been tried in two institutions and three private homes, her mother and family who reside in different towns, have been visited and corresponded with, the girl herself has been seen at times every day by one of the workers, and yet her reformation does not seem in sight.

Trouble Office for Neglected Children

A NEGLECTED CHILD.

Everyone hates to see children suffer and become vicious and depraved through living in vicious and depraved surroundings, but not everyone will make the effort which is a peculiarly difficult one to see that children are removed from such surroundings. The trouble office is frequently appealed to for help in saving children from being neglected physically, mentally, and morally.

In response to these appeals, twenty-six children whose homes were such that they were habitually uncared for and were rapidly becoming tubercular, sickly, or degraded, were taken away from their homes through the courts. Certain children were looked after by the Tuberculosis Committee. Others were taken to doctors for the removal of tonsils or adenoids, or both. Two little crippled children, after being taken to the Children's Hospital in Boston for examination, were sent to the Island Sanitorium at Marblehead. Babies were sent to the North Shore Babies' Hospital.

AT MARBLEHEAD HOSPITAL.

AT NORTH SHORE BABIES' HOSPITAL.

One of these, of whose life the doctor despaired if it were left with the aunt who was caring for it, was saved, but only through the persistency of one of the Associated Charity workers, who, with the doctor's aid, succeeded in getting it to the hospital promptly.

The Trouble Office for the Homeless

One of the problems of our country is that of the homeless man, the wanderer, the tramp. You can not simply give to every man who asks, a night's lodging, and three full meals a day, and feel that you have solved the problem. You may be only encouraging men to desert their families and take to the road where there is no care, no responsibility, no burden. The Associated Charity office tries to make every man who finds himself in Salem without a home, feel that he has some responsibility in the world and that if he wants to do his best and work for his living there are people who will try with him to find his opportunity. Last year 120 such men came to the office. The society paid $77.22 for lodging and lunches and $58.23 for transportation either to return people to their homes or send them to work.

One man recklessly moved his family from Boston to Salem because the doctor told him his sick children would be better in the country. He was sure he could get work. After his rent was paid for two weeks he had only enough money to buy a week's groceries, and at the end of the first week he came to the Associated Charities with the fear of hunger in his eyes. He was given groceries, and odd jobs were found for him. At the end of another week, he still had not

earned enough to pay for what food the family needed. More groceries were given, more odd jobs were found. At the end of two weeks the situation was still the same. At the end of three weeks, he announced that he had an offer of a job in New Hampshire if he could get some carpenter's tools and his transportation. The tools were bought and the transportation was given. In two weeks his employer advanced him enough to pay his moving expenses and the car-fare of his family to the place where he worked. The last letter from his wife said he was still working and they all liked the new home.

But men were not the only ones given transportation nor were the results always as satisfactory as in the case related. For instance, a poor little English woman, abused and tortured by a brutal husband, ill of consumption beyond hope of recovery, longing with her broken heart for home and England, was provided through different instrumentalities with a passage across the ocean. She could not stand the trip, however, and died shortly after reaching the home shore.

What Organized Charity Stands For

"Organized Charity," or "Associated Charities" as the name of an organization stands for something more than the relief, assistance, or friendly service given to a family in need. For relief, assistance, and friendly service cannot be given intelligently without a knowledge not only of the family and its history but also of the community, its resources, and its conditions, which are in a large measure responsible for the misery and evil.

How is the Association fitted to know a family, to seek a way out of the family troubles, to know the community, and its resources, and to better its conditions?

Daily Records

In the first place, a record is kept of every family whose need is brought to the Association. This is the method used by bankers today. In order to have an accurate idea of the financial responsibility of their customers, the banks keep a record of each. The bank knows what a man is putting into his business, and into his pleasures; what his business is and what his pleasures are. The bonding companies, also, before they stand back of a man, find out what his past record has been, whether he drinks, or gambles, and what kind of company he keeps. The Associated Charities, likewise, keeps a record of its

clients, not with any selfish desire of protecting itself, but rather that it may best know how to work for the good of those who need aid. Its workers learn the past history of a family because, as trouble doctors, they cannot diagnose the disease, or know what elements are waiting to help in the cure, until they have searched them out. While these records are strictly confidential they form a background of information to those who wish to know the conditions in the community.

Even with this knowledge in hand, it is no light task to restore families to a normal state of independence, to insure little children proper homes, to force the breadwinner of the family to support his own, to furnish better environment, and to encourage right and wholesome living among those who have lost the power of being self-sustaining because of acquired evil habits, that have weakened character and body. If this work is compared to that of a doctor, the social worker must, like him, have back of him years of study to develop his mind, and years of practical hospital work with individuals to train his power of diagnosis and treatment. Even then, in difficult cases, he must take his part in weekly clinics at the hospital for the benefit of the younger physicians.

Conferences of Trained Workers

Such clinics and consultations for social workers are held weekly in the Associated Charities' rooms. At those conferences are found regularly the Clerk of the Overseers of the Poor, the Head Resident of the Salem Settlement Association, the District Nurse, The Secretary of the Young Women's Association, The Nurse of the Tuberculosis Committee, The Chairman of the Big Brotherhood, the President of the Samaritan Society, the Domestic Science Teacher of the Mack Industrial School, the President and Agent of the Salem Relief Committee, and the friendly visitors and volunteers of the Associated Charities, as well as the paid workers.

This Conference offers a great opportunity to understand one's city. Here one may study the actual conditions which hamper his fellow citizens in an effort to live and here also, one has a chance to offer his service to those so much in need of friends whose character has been formed under a more favorable environment.

Registration Bureau

In securing co-operation between different societies working for the uplift of needy families, the Registration Bureau is of the great-

est possible value. Thirteen hundred and forty-eight names of families have been sent in to the Associated Charities in the last three years to be placed on the alphabetical list of families under the care of or receiving aid from charitable societies. These names represented the families in whom the Overseers, the Relief Committee, the Samaritan Society, the Tuberculosis Committee, the Seamen's Widow and Orphan Society, the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, the Essex County Training School or some other organization or society was interested or was helping. They did not represent 1,348 families for 609 of these name were duplicated by two or three or perhaps four societies. There were in all but 739 families whose names appear 1,348 times on the different lists.

"I want to tell you confidentially about a family," said a well-known clergyman one day. "This family has been aided by a certain society in this town, but only the President of that society knows about it because they are the kind of people who would die rather than be known to a charitable society." The name was that which another society had sent into the Associated Charities the week before, as one it had helped a number of times. This is only one of many similar incidents.

HELPED BY FIVE CO-OPERATING AGENCIES.

Now there is only one way to be sure of avoiding duplication of effort and relief. The Associated Charities offers this way. It provides a private confidential filing list which no one will ever see or know unless someone else sends in the same name. Thus each society is informed of the other's effort and often they are enabled to work together, one doing what the other cannot do, supplementing, rather than overlapping or opposing the work of each other.

Committees

Still further to carry on this systematized social work, the Associated Charities of Salem has organized the following committees:—the Finance Committee, the Thrift Committee, the Children's Aid Committee, the Social Conditions Committee and the Committee on Prevention of Tuberculosis.

Finance Committee

Without the Finance Committee of the Association, none of the work could be carried on, for thoroughly organized, systematic work of this kind is largely dependent on trained workers, and trained workers cost money. To pay the salaries of these workers and to pay the rent of the office rooms, and the stenographer, all of which are at the service of the committees, to pay for the clerk of the registration bureau and the cards and filing desk, the Finance Committee has solicited money.

It is the desire of the committee, that as the organization is for the service of the entire community, that it may have a large constituency and not be dependent largely on a few generous contributors. Special efforts toward this end during the year were rewarded by the increase of $1 and $2 members, from 33 to 172. This increase was largely brought about by the efforts of a Membership Committee of which Mrs. Charles H. Price was the chairman. The number of subscribers giving over $2.50 was increased from 84 to 124 and the total number of members of the Association was advanced from 116 to 296, 187 new members in all being secured. The sum of $714.13 more has been collected in the year than was collected in the preceding year. The committee is happy to say that for the first time in years the account does not show a deficit at the end of the fiscal year.

Thrift Committee

The Thrift Committee has tried to plan some way of encouraging savings among those who have most need to think about the future.

The reckless waste of pennies among those who have few dollars to spend is one of the first things the novice who works among the poor learns. How to teach not only that "a penny saved is a penny earned," but that a penny either saved or earned is worth while, is a problem. The committee tried the experiment of putting stamp-savings books in the homes. A few children saved and a few bank books were started, which alone made the experiment worth while.

Efforts were made to plan some sort of following up of the Wom-

an's Club Stamp Saving in the lower grades, but none of the plans was carried to completion. It is hoped that in the future this committee may succeed in a plan for teaching more persons the habit of saving.

Social Conditions Committee

The question of Housing Reform has been before the Social Conditions Committee during the past year. In order to understand this question more thoroughly, Miss Janet Kemp, who made the housing investigations in Baltimore, Washington and Louisville met with the committee and explained the methods of such investigations and stated what results might be obtained therefrom.

To bring the subject still further home to the citizens of Salem, this commiteee, acting with a similar committee of the Civic League, invited Mr. Charles F. Weller, author of "Neglected Neighbors," and at one time secretary of the Presidents' Homes Commission, to give an illustrated lecture on "Housing Conditions in the National Capitol." This lecture was made possible through the assistance of the Trust Funds Commissioners.

The committee has worked in co-operation with the Civic League of Salem and the Massachusetts Civic League. At the invitation of Mr. Edward T. Hartman, secretary of the Massachusetts Civic League the committee met in Boston with Mr. Lawrence Veiller, secretary of the National Housing Conditions Association and conferred with him on the subject of Housing Reform.

The study of this problem will be continued during the coming year and the committee hopes to have more definite results to givein the next report.

The Committee for the Prevention of Tuberculosis

The Tuberculosis Committee feels that it is to be congratulated upon closing the most successful year of its existence. Beginning the year with a balance of $1,539.37 on hand, it closes with a balance of $2,983.16.

For the collection of the funds, the Committee is deeply indebted to the First Church Guild, which raised $164.40 by a cake and candy sale, and to the Committee on Red Cross Stamps, which made $381.81 by the sale of stamps.

Besides these special efforts, the women on the committee gave an-

other proof of their resourcefulness and energy in planning and carrying out an Anti-tuberculosis edition of the News. When $2460 was made the preceding year by Carnation Day, the committee thought the red-letter day was reached. It was most delightfully surprising therefore to find that the returns for News Day were $3,502.04. While the women who edited the paper and wrote the articles can very justly be proud of their achievement, they, as well as the committee, feel that many thanks are due Mr. Damon and his assistants for so courteously giving the use of their plant, their material, assistance, and advice for carrying the plan out to success.

The Tuberculosis Committee has not attempted to do its work alone, but has had the co-operation of the Board of Health and the Trust Funds in supplying the patients at the camp with food, the co-operation of the Board of Health nurse in visiting patients in their homes beside the every-day working together with the Associated Charities in planning for the care and relief of patients in need.

Home Visiting

The Committee on Prevention of Tuberculosis has followed the same course as in the past in its endeavor to make tuberculosis a less frequent disease.

An important feature in the work is to stamp out infected spots. As the houses where tuberculosis has existed in the past are fruitful sources of infection as shown by statistics, the committee has considered it very necessary to have all such places thoroughly cleaned and disinfected. It would be ideal if the rooms where a patient had lived and slept were freshly painted and papered, but this depends on the graciousness of the landlord. The Board of Health is very prompt in disinfecting all homes when a tuberculosis patient either moves or dies.

As home instruction is an essential feature of the work, the committee has continued on this line throughout the year, making special endeavor to observe all children in families where any tuberculosis exists. Any child who is below normal in any way is brought to the class for examination. In this manner a number of cases have been detected at a time when greatest amount of good could be done.

The school physician has been very active in work among the children and many cases have been brought to the notice of the committee through his endeavors.

The Salem Board of Health has volunteered to help and has been a great aid in the work. It has instituted a new procedure in employing its nurse to investigate cases of tuberculosis, to give any nursing aid necessary and to help in fumigating rooms. She has worked in co-operation with the nurse to the mutual advantage of the committee and the Board of Health.

The Day Camp

PAVILION

The experiences of preceding summers taught the need of a permanent dry shelter wherein the patients might sit in their reclining chairs. There was built for this purpose a veranda-like structure, 60 feet long by 20 feet wide with a sloping roof and connected with the portable house. It has been eminently satisfactory and a great comfort to the patients.

Early in the spring the City Government appropriated sufficient

money to lay a water pipe to the Camp and the water department completed the laying in time for the opening. This was a most necessary improvement, and without it the camp must have been closed or moved to less desirable quarters. The hauling of water sufficient for the needs of a camp of upward of 40 people is much too great an undertaking. Other than this no changes were made in the outfit. Next year a small semi-open building to use as a dining room will be needed, the large tent used for that purpose the past three seasons being worn out.

CHILDREN PLAYING CROQUET

The season of 1910 was very satisfactory indeed. It was particularly gratifying to the committee to have so many children sent to the Camp as it feels that it is amongst such as these that the most good can be accomplished. They not only adapt themselves easily to the life there, but also excite much interest among their parents and friends. It is felt that many more children, particularly those in families where tuberculosis is known to exist or has existed should be sent to the camp at least for a week or two during the summer for examination and observation. It is among children that the most is expected not only in cure but in prevention.

YOUNGEST PATIENT

It is interesting to note that of the 62 patients at the camp in the first two years, 26 are well enough to carry on their usual occupations. The improvement in the children is most noticeable and rapid.

As in years past, the Board of Health generously contributed the noon day meal, which was in every respect most excellent. The committee most heartily thanks them for this and for their ready co-operation with the work in general.

We also wish to convey our thanks to the Trust Fund Commission for its contribution of milk and eggs and to the Poor Department for its help of various kinds.

The Weekly Class

The class has been conducted regularly during the past year and although the average attendance has been somewhat smaller than heretofore the value of the work done clearly indicates that it should continue.

The Trustees of the Salem Hospital again gladly allowed the use of their Out Patient Department for which the committee is deeply thankful.

There is found, however. in many patients an antipathy against a hospital when they feel well and these cases are often just the ones of which the committee does not wish to lose track. It has seemed wise therefore to provide suitable quarters where the class may be conveniently held and where at the same time may be maintained an information bureau with daily office hours. Therefore, two very light, quiet, and airy rooms have been secured in the Franklin Building, 10 Washington Square, West. The proprietors of the building, the Salem Marine Society, with commendable generosity completely

refurnished the rooms with modern conveniences. The rooms are open daily from 1.30 to 3 P. M. and on Friday evening from 7 to 8 P. M. The class is held there on Wednesdays at 3.

The committee has collected what information it could get concerning the work in this and other states, also concerning sanitoria and hospitals, both public and private, sleeping-out tents, window appliances, and other articles used in the treatment and prevention of tuberculosis. They have also fairly complete records of all cases seen by the workers since the organization of the committee with maps and catalogues of the locations of the cases. They are connected by telephone (881-M) and will be glad to give any information that they possess.

Children's Aid Committee

LITTLE PICNIC

The Children's Aid Committee has met at certain intervals during the year and discussed the needs of the children of Salem, what could be done for them by the committee through its Fresh Air Fund, and what ought to be done in the community at large.

The first meetings were largely given up to a discussion of the employment of children, the influences which led them to leave school, and which affected their choice of work.

Later the meetings were devoted to the subject of newsboys' licenses, the influence of picture shows, and the reports of the work done by the Fresh Air Fund.

The committee voted that this fund should be used not only for vacations given in the summer, but for board paid for convalescents in the winter, and for neglected children at any time of the year.

A little boy of nine whose mother was dead, and whose father had

deserted his children was turned out of a boarding place (where his Sunday School had placed him) because of his bad habits. The representatives of the school interested in the child were at a loss to know what to do with him. The Association found a new boarding place for the boy and with the help of the Sunday School kept him under good influences all winter. He has responded so beautifully to this care that the school has decided to assume the whole responsibility of his board until he is able to work for himself.

Fifty children, three adults, and six mothers were given vacations in the summer. The good times the children had in the country on a farm where they could romp under the trees, where they could go driving with their host and from which they finally returned with bags of apples and vegetables, will be lived over many times through the winter.

SIXTY CHILDREN PLAY IN THIS YARD

Children who were not strong and who especially needed fresh air and good food were selected.

During the past year $337.09 were spent for board from this fund while in the year 1908-1909 only $205.95 were spent for that purpose. In fact the expenses were increased many times more than were the contributions received. It is hoped next year there will be more liberal responses to an appeal for this fund.

Organized Charity

Mr. Porter Lee, secretary of the Society for Organizing Charity in Philadelphia says: "Applied to dependent families, charity ought to mean all the various forms of help, outside the family circle, which

are necessary to restore the family to normal life. What these forms of help are—school, medical care, relief, wholesome influences, etc., —we have already considered; when they are working harmoniously and effectively to bring about the family independence, we have organized charity. The term means nothing else, and we have no right to use it except as applied to the orderly, co-operative efforts of all the social forces necessary to the wisest and most effective care of the poor."

Even if we have no right to use the term "Organized Charity" or "Associated Charity" except as applied to the "orderly, co-operative efforts" of all the social forces of the community, the Associated Charities of Salem feels that it has some right to the term. The co-operation given the organization in its registration bureau and weekly conferences are evidences of this right.

Still further the Association points to this printed report as an "orderly, co-operative" effort of the citizens of Salem to show what is being done voluntarily for Salem by its citizens, what may be done, and how everyone can help.

While this pamphlet is published by the Associated Charities, the reports of the different societies were written by their own workers, and each society has contributed its quota to the expense of publication.

May this little book be but a forerunner of further "orderly, co-operative effort" on the part of the citizens of Salem, working together as an organized whole.

BASEMENT TENEMENT

Comparative Statistics.

	1908-1909	1909-1910
Total number of families for whom services were asked—		
1. New families,	246	369
2. Families known in previous years,	113	153
Total	359	522
3. Number of Transients,	83	120
4. Number of families in which there was Tuberculosis,	32	53
5. Number of families in which the Drink Habit was found,	125	186
6. Number of visits made,	1786	3044
7. Total Business and Family Interviews,	2636	4534
8. Children and Adults sent to Country,	53	58
9. Institutional care secured,	26	54
10. Temporary Employment—Times	86	126
11. Permanent Work Secured,	42	36
12. Number of Volunteers enlisted,	34	73

STATISTICS FOR THE COMMITTEE ON PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS

Number of patients continued from previous years,		36
Number of new patients observed,		106
Number of new patients found tubercular,		86
Visits made by Instructive Nurse,		979
Visits made by Board of Health Nurse (May 1, 1910—July, 1910), Nursing care given,	92	
Instruction given,	76	
		168

Cases Referred by

Board of Health,	13
Physicians,	30
Friends,	4
Patients themselves,	10
Out of town societies and hospitals,	8
Private charities,	16
Nurses,	5

Day Camp

Total days open (May 23d—Nov. 2d),	164
Rainy days,	22
Number of patients admitted (Male 14, Female 22),	36
Number of children under 14,	14
Average daily attendance,	13
Number of patients who gained,	32
Number of patients who lost,	4
Number of care fares paid (1134 car tickets),	10

Class

Number of Wednesdays held,	14
Number of cases examined by physician,	23
Number of children examined by physician,	12
Number of cases examined by specialist,	4

General Account Treasurer's Report

Receipts.		Expenditures.	
From Contributors,	$3,026.13	Balance overdrawn,	$378.62
Refunded,	13.11	Salaries,	2,350.89
Income from investments,	619.23	Rent,	174.98
Bequest,	1,000.00	Telephone,	75.34
		Gas Company,	5.47
		Printing & Postage,	229.01
		Interim Relief,	159.30
		Lodging and lunches,	77.25
		Transportation,	22.18
		Special expenses:	
		Delegate to Convention, Lectures, etc.,	116.63
		Office expenses and miscellaneous,	52.06
		Total expenses	$3,641.73
		Invested,	1,000.00
			$4,641.73
		Balance on hand,	16.74
	$4,658.47		$4,658.47
Total Value of Investments,			$11,917.13

B. I. Receipts.		B. I. Expenditures.	
Balance on hand,	$53.35	Pensions, boards, etc.,	$949.82
Returned,	17.95	Transportation,	36.05
Churches & Pastors,	53.02		
Charitable Funds,	210.00		$985.87
Relatives,	291.00	Balance,	41.00
B. I.,	401.55		
	$1,026.87		$1,026.87

Fresh Air	Receipts	Expenses.	
Balance,	$158.69	Transportation and car tickets,	$26.46
From Contributors,	302.45	Car rides, invalids,	6.00
Income from investments,	12.12	Clothing,	10.51
		Board,	337.39
			$380.36
		Balance on hand,	92.90
	$473.26		$473.26
Investment,			$300.00

THE COMMITTEE ON PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS.

Receipts.		Expenditures.	
Balance on hand,	$1,539.37	Salaries,	$1,432.81
From News Day,	3,502.40	Improvements,	688.59
From sale of Red Cross Stamps,	381.81	Car fare,	101.78
From First Church Guild Cake & Candy sale,	164.40	Provisions,	153.67
From Salem Nurses' Alumni,	5.00	Supplies,	34.20
From interest on deposit,	27.45	Drugs & Medical Sup.	89.02
Refunded,	13.96	Printing & Postage,	37.38
		Repairs,	13.40
		Miscellaneous,	100.38
			$2,651.23
		Balance,	$2,983.16
	$5,634.39		$5,634.39

(Copy.)

SALEM, Dec. 7, 1910.

Walter K. Bigelow, Esq., Pres. Associated Charities.

Dear Sir:

I have the honor to report that I have examined the Treasurer's accounts for the year ending Oct. 31, 1910, including the accounts for the Associated Charities, Fresh Air Fund and Tuberculosis Committee, and find them correct with proper vouchers for all payments.

The amounts reported deposited in Savings Banks agree with the Bank accounts.

The securities for invested funds are as reported.

Very respectfully,

(signed) HENRY A. HALE, *Auditor.*

The Salem Relief Committee

The Salem Relief Committee is the outcome of the old City Mission, and was reorganized in September, 1872, twelve religious societies and the Salem Fraternity being responsible for its existence. The work was carried on at the beginning only through the coldest months of the year, but in 1875, it was increased to ten months, since which time no change has been made. There is no provision for July and August.

The present agent came to the work after ten years of experience in one of the first settlement houses in Boston, under the auspices of Trinity church. Her twenty years' work in Salem record their own story, very little of which has been made public as the reports have seldom been published. Both agents, with their long experience have agreed, that a report is of little value, especially in individual cases, unless it has stood the test of at least five years. The people who speak of its good work are neither the agents or the directors, but the hundreds of people who in the long course of years have been benefitted by its aid.

The cases for relief in the year closing October 1, 1910 make a total of 172 families, including 676 individuals, to whom shoes, groceries, and coal were supplied as the various needs demanded.

The officers for the ensuing year are as follows:

President

Rev. Alfred Manchester

Vice Presidents

The Ministers of the other Protestant Churches of the City

Directors

W. W. Coolidge
Mrs. John Robinson
Mrs. William H. Gove
Miss Mary Hale
Mrs. Charles Odell
Rev. Thomas G. Langdale
Mr. Wm. H. Gove
Mrs. S. S. Merrill
Mrs. Mary L. Smith
Miss Mary Longley
Miss Annie S. Brown.

Treasurer
W. S. Nichols.

Secretary
Miss Sarah E. Knight.

Auditors

Mrs. John Robinson
Mrs. Alfred Hunting
Miss Mary Hale

Agent, Miss E. O. Warren. *Asst. Agent.* Mrs. A. P. Sinclair.

The Samaritan Society

The preamble of the constitution of the Samaritan Society of Salem includes within itself the reason for its formation and is as follows:

"Whereas, having the poor with us always, it is needful that those without the pale of poverty should aid their less fortunate fellows, who, while in want yet with occasional help can keep desolation from their homes.

"Believing a personal attention to such needs, among the best agencies towards a just distribution of our own and others' bounty, we, a few ladies of Salem, propose to organize an association based upon this principle."

Though this society was organized by Rev. Lemuel Willis, the pastor of the Universalist church, its membership includes men and women of all denominations and its charities have never been limited to sect, nation or color.

The organization took place on December 10, 1832, and for many years appeals were made to the benevolence of a generous public through its annual meetings. This year concludes seventy-eight years of continuous good work.

In 1859, in the twenty-seven years of its existence, there had been received and spent $7,412. The good work done was so appreciated that, after a time, gifts and legacies were received, giving an opportunity to extend the work.

There was spent in the past year for relief, including rent, board, sickness, groceries, fuel, footwear and dry goods, $1,452.

The number of families assisted was forty-eight, which included one hundred twelve individuals, nearly all of them receiving aid every month in the year. They were from all churches and no church.

The present membership of the society is three hundred seventy, but as the dues are small, fifty cents for ladies and one dollar for gentlemen, a still larger number is desired. These dues add materially to the income, but gifts and legacies will always be appreciated for there are many calls for aid.

The officers at this time are:

President

Mrs. Robert E. Hill.

Vice Presidents

Mrs. J. F. Full. Mrs. C. M. Barker.

Secretary

Mrs. Clara E. Rowell.

Assistant Secretary

Mrs. W. F. Peck.

Treasurer

Miss Mary F. Robinson.

Directors

Ward One, Miss Matilda S. Frye.
Ward Two, Mrs. A. K. Woodbury.
Ward Three, Mrs. E. Florence Hayward.
Ward Four, Mrs. J. F. Walden.
Ward Five, Mrs. J. H. Russell.
Ward Six, Mrs. Frederick Cate.

The board of directors meet for business every month in the year, except in the summer months. Six socials with supper and entertainment are held from November through April, when the members meet for pleasure and business. These socials are well attended and are much enjoyed.

The St. Vincent De Paul Conference of St. Joseph's Parish

Spiritual Director, Rev. J. E. Chenel.
President, Arthur Guillmette.
Vice President and Treasurer, J. M. Gagnon.
Recording Secretary, Eugene Fournier.

The society holds a regular meeting every Monday evening.

From October, 1909 to October, 1910, $1000 was received from collections and entertainments. Of this $975 has been spent for groceries, provisions, shoes, clothing, rent, coal, etc. Sixty families have been assisted in this way. The society has also received and given away about $100 worth of second hand clothing.

The Seamen's Widow and Orphan Association of Salem' Mass.

The Seamen's Widow and Orphan Association was formed May 1, 1833, and incorporated in March, 1844. The purpose in organizing it was to give relief to widows and orphans of seamen.

In the first year of its organization there were sixty-six families assisted and $297.41 was expended for their comfort. In the year ending December 31, 1909, there were 65 people who received aid, and $2,746.58 was spent for rent, fuel, clothing and groceries. As the officers may use only the income of the fund for charitable purposes, the increase shows that the work of the association has met with approval. The time has been when they have had 125 or more on their list of beneficiaries.

The report for the year ending December 31, 1909 shows that the receipts from assessments were $11; the income from investments was $2,846.40; and from miscellaneous sources $94.65. The paid officer, a woman, received $200, the sum paid for provisions and supplies totaled $555.98; the sums of money given to widows and orphans amounted to $2,190.60; and miscellaneous expenses amounted to $5.47; a total of $2,952.05.

The value of investments January 1, 1909 was $62,758.23, and the sum invested in the year was $638.00 making the value of investments December 31, 1909, $63,396.23.

The officers are:

President

Mrs. Charles H. Price.

Vice President

Mrs. William H. Simonds.

Secretary and Treasurer

Miss Abbie K. Woodbury.

Managers

Mrs. Chas. Sewall
Mrs. Wm. H. Simonds
Mrs. Walter K. Bigelow
Mrs. Edward S. Thayer
Mrs. Albert P. Goodhue
Mrs. Charles E. Phippen
Mrs. David E. Saunders
Mrs. Henry M. Batchelder
Mrs. William H. Gove
Mrs. Walter C. Harris
Mrs. John M. Raymond
Mrs. William M. Jelly
Miss Caroline O. Emmerton

The annual meeting is held on the first Thursday in January. The Board of Managers meets on the first Thursday of every month from October to June inclusive.

The Salem Female Charitable Society

The Salem Female Charitable Society was organized July 1, 1801. It was formed by a number of ladies, who were representatives of many of the prominent families in Salem. Its object at first was to assist destitute widows and children. This society was incorporated June 23, 1804, and for forty years carried on this work.

Afterward its work was changed to aiding "any poor deserving female," and its aim is still conscientiously to help worthy women who find themselves in need of some assistance.

Its work has always been done quietly. The interest of its invested funds and donations as well as its annual subscriptions is distributed annually. There were eighty beneficiaries the past year.

Its board of managers consist of a first and second directress, treasurer, secretary and eight managers. The address of its first directress is Mrs. Samuel P. Walcott, 139 Federal St., Salem, Mass.

Second Directress.

Mrs. John Robinson.

Treasurer.

Miss Mary W. Nichols.

Secretary.

Miss Catharine Wardwell.

Auditor.

Mrs. William C. West.

Managers.

Mrs. William C. West
Mrs. Arthur W. West
Miss Susan W. Osgood
Mrs. David Coggin
Miss Elizabeth Derby
Miss Lucy Lander
Miss Annie King
Mrs. John Pickering

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

The Essex Institute

This institution was formed in 1848 by the union of the Essex Historical Society, incorporated in 1821, and the Essex County Natural History Society, organized in 1836. Its museum contains the largest collection of antiquarian and historical objects illustrating the life of the English settler to be found in the United States, including three type rooms—a New England kitchen of 1750, and a bedroom and parlor of 1800—and large collections of furniture, china, war relics, tools, medals and coins, etc.

On exhibition in the picture gallery are over one hundred paintings many of them of considerable age and interest, together with engravings and art objects.

In the rear of the Museum building (entrance through the hallway) is located a house built in Salem in 1684 and showing the overhanging second story and other interesting architectural features. This dwelling in now in process of restoration but is open to the public. Eventually it will contain in the leanto an apothecary's shop (1825),a Salem cent shop (1840), and a weaving room. Beside it is an old fashioned shoe-maker's shop (about 1830) fully equipped with benches, tools, etc., and at the back door of the house may be

seen a well-sweep and an old fashioned flower garden containing flowers known to have been in Salem before the year 1700.

The library of the Essex Institute is by far the largest of any east of Boston and contains over 500,000 volumes, including special collections of Essex county imprints and authors, local history, genealogy, newspapers, directories, almanacs, books relating to the commercial marine, and to China and the Chinese. In fireproof rooms are preserved the rare volumes, and a collection of manuscripts and broadsides numbering over 300,000 pieces.

The publications of the Institute include Proceedings, six volumes; Bulletin, 30 volumes; Historical Collections, 46 volumes; and many miscellaneous works. Every winter season a free lecture course is maintained and also "home meetings" for members, while in the summer, "field meetings" are held in various parts of the county. The annual assessment for members is three dollars.

The Historical Museum and Picture Gallery of the Essex Institute, which is situated at 132 and 134 Essex Street, are open free, on week days and holidays, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.; on Sundays from 2 to 5 P. M.

President, Francis Henry Appleton. Secretary, George Francis Dow. Treasurer, William O. Chapman. Librarian, Alice G. Waters.

The Trustees of the Peabody Academy of Science

Foundation by George Peabody of London in 1867 for the "Promotion of Science and Useful Knowledge in the County of Essex." The Peabody museum including the museum of the East India Marine Society founded in 1799, contains collections illustrating zoology, botany and geology, especially of Essex County, ethnology and commercial marine, which are systematically and attractively arranged and fully and clearly labelled and are designed for the education of the student and the rational amusement of the casual visitor. The trustees have issued scientific publications and conducted classes in branches of natural history and, in Academy hall, a public audience room opened in 1886, numerous courses of lectures have been given.

The work is conducted and the museum maintained entirely from the income of trust funds and the contributions of generous friends.

The museum,—entrance at 161 Essex St.,—is open every week day from 9 to 5 and on Sundays from 2 to 5 o'clock. Free to all. Upwards of 60,000 persons visit the museum annually.

PEABODY MUSEUM, EAST INDIA MARINE HALL, 161 ESSEX STREET

TRUSTEES

President

GEORGE AUGUSTUS PEABODY

Vice President

ELIHU THOMSON.

Secretary

ABNER C. GOODELL.

JOHN ROBINSON
FRANCIS H. APPLETON
WILLIAM C. ENDICOTT
FRANCIS H. LEE
DUDLEY L. PICKMAN
RICHARD WHEATLAND

Director of the Museum

EDWARD S. MORSE.

Treasurer

GEORGE A. VICKERY.

The Salem Public Library

370 Essex St., corner of Munroe St.

TRUSTEES

Chairman

THE MAYOR, *ex-officio.*

Secretary

ARTHUR H. PHIPPEN.

Treasurer

WILLIAM P. MCMULLAN.

JEREMIAH T. MAHONEY — DAVID PINGREE

JOHN M. RAYMOND — MATTHEW ROBSON

Librarian

GARDNER M. JONES

Books are bought from the income of funds given for that purpose. The city makes an annual appropriation for running expenses.

The library contains 54,000 bound volumes, most of which may be drawn for home use. There is a complete card catalog, also printed catalogs.

Circulating department open weekdays, except holidays, from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Saturdays until 9 P. M. Any resident of Salem over 12 years of age may have a card on which to take books for home use, also a second card, called a "Student's card", on which an additional book, not fiction, may be taken.

Reference department open weekdays from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. Sundays 2 to 8 P. M. This contains cyclopedias, dictionaries, and other books of reference, and is in charge of an attendant who will assist readers if desired.

Periodical reading room open weekdays, including holidays, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. Sundays from 2 to 8 P. M. Over 150 magazines and newspapers are received. Any respectable and orderly person over 12 years of age may use this room for reading books and periodicals.

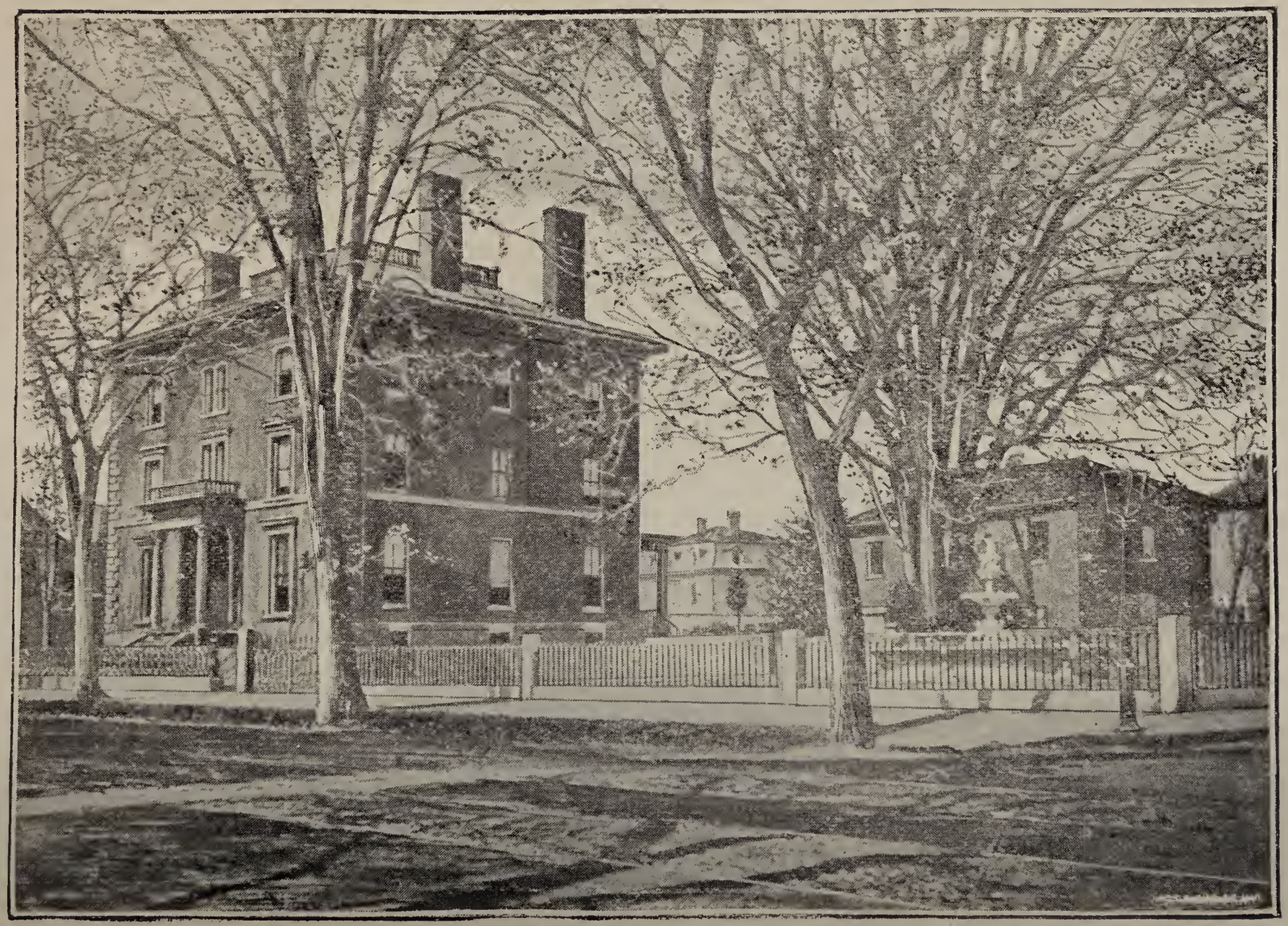
BRANCH LIBRARIES

In 1910 three branch libraries, or delivery stations, were established. Each branch contains about 400 volumes which may be taken for home use. Other books may be ordered from the main library. The branches are located as follows, and are open from 3 to 6 and 7 to 8 P. M. on the days indicated:

East Branch: Phillips Schoolhouse, Washington Sq., Mondays and Thursdays.

North Branch: Cogswell Schoolhouse, School St., Tuesdays and Fridays.

South Branch: Browne Schoolhouse, Ropes St., Wednesdays and Saturdays.



SALEM PUBLIC LIBRARY

EDUCATIONAL & SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS

The Mack Industrial School

The Mack Industrial school is the only one of its kind in this section. It stands for industrial work under trained teachers. It is supported mainly by the income of a fund left by Miss Esther C. Mack, for the purpose of establishing such a school. Supplementary, though insufficient, sources of income are the tuitions, varying from 10 cents to $2.00, subscriptions from friends of the school, and sales and teas held by the board of directors.

The school employs *eight teachers,* and reaches every week about 500 women and girls, through its various branches of instruction. These branches are plain sewing, cooking, embroidery, millinery, design, and business English, beside the Trade department.

In its *Sewing department* nearly 300 children are enrolled, of various nationalities, and of ages varying from eight to fifteen years. They are first taught the simple stitches and advance from these, until in their fourth year they learn the use of the sewing machine and cut from patterns. Adult classes, to the number of about 70 women, meet in the afternoons and evenings, learning to make simple house dresses and other garments. Some of these women are mothers, who often bring things to be made over or planned for their children.

The *Cooking Department* includes 112 girls and women, and aims to teach the most essential and fundamental principles and rules of plain cooking. This training has enabled many mothers to provide for their families more economically and attractively, and has brought many girls to the point of great efficiency in the home kitchen.

The *Trade department* is, in itself, a regular day school, where by a 12 months' course in needle work, girls are fitted to become seamstresses or dressmaker's assistants, earning $1. or $1.25 a day. This department is free to girls of 14 years or over, giving them instruction for seven hours a day, five days in the week, in needlework, with supplementary lessons in cooking, business English, color design, and physical culture. At the completion of the 12 months course the diploma awarded by the school, ensures an excellent position.

At present the funds of the school are not sufficient to justify it in employing more than one teacher in this department, so that only ten girls can be admitted in a year; but the management eagerly

MACK INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL

hopes that the interest of the public will be substantial enough to justify a further development of this as of the other valuable departments of the Mack School.

The officers are:

Mrs. Annie L. Abbot, *President.*

Mr. William Agge, *Treasurer.*

Miss Ellen Parker, *Financial Secretary.*

Miss Sarah S. Kimball, *Recording Secretary.*

Directors

Mrs. Rebecca M. Perkins — Mrs. Edith W. Meriam
Mrs. Anna P. Phillips — Mrs. Rebecca K. Munroe
Mrs. Margarette M. Hitchcock.

Financial Board

Mr. Eben B. Symonds — Mr. Stephen W. Phillips
Mr. William P. McMullan — Mr. Robert M. Mahoney

The Salem Fraternity

11 Central St., Salem, Mass.

The Oldest Boys' Club in America.

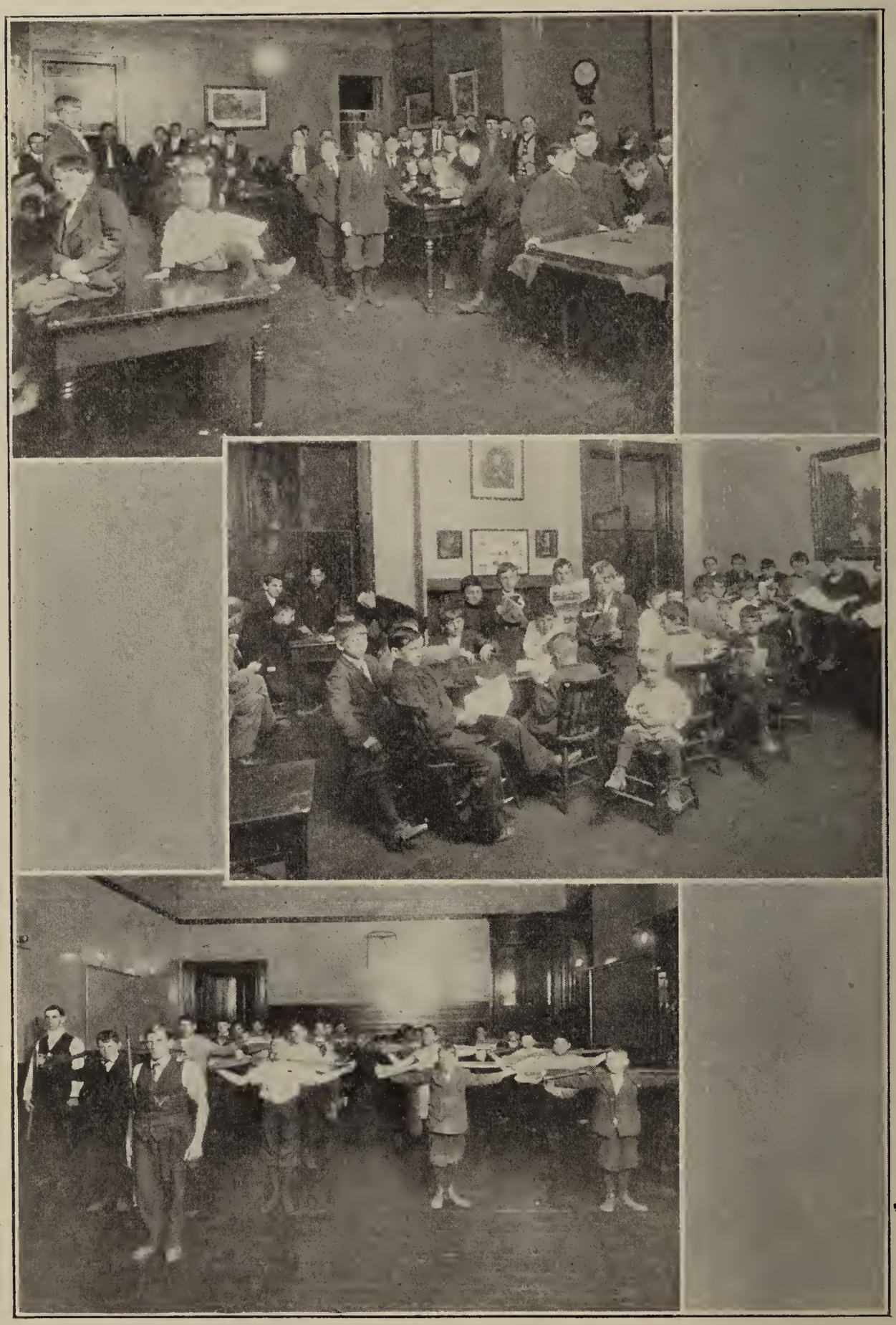
Organized 1869. 3,000 Boy Members.

Daily Attendance for 1910, 168.

Open Every Day, 8-12 A.M. 7-9 P. M. Holidays Excepted.

Summer Camp at Sawyer Island, Rowley, Mass.

The Salem Fraternity was organized in 1869. While open for a time to both sexes, its work has from the first been chiefly for boys and young men.



SALEM FRATERNITY

The chief features of the first thirty years were the "Amusement Room," "Reading Room," "Library" and "Class Room." Admission has always been free, the aim being to work in a positive way against the bad influences of the streets.

To its many volunteer helpers, to the Dudley Pickman Rogers bequest of 1873 and to the generous annual contributions of friends, the Fraternity owes its existence and success.

In 1899 the present building and land were purchased, now representing an investment of more than $12,000.

The work is planned and managed by a "Board of Control" of fifteen directors, chosen for terms of three years from a body of more than 100 corporation members, men and women.

The detail work is in the hands of a superintendent, who is under the direction of various committees. There are beside the superintendent, four departments with paid helpers in charge. 1. An assistant to the superintendent. 2. An evening "Librarian and Savings Clerk." 3. An evening attendant in the Amusement Room from October 1st to May 1st. 4. An evening helper in the gymnasium from October 1 to May 1.

The gymnasium and shower baths are open continuously from 8 to 12 A. M. and from 7 to 9 P. M.

Hand Craft Classes are maintained in chair caning, cobbling and carpentering. Classes in telegraphy, electricity, painting and paper cutting (this last for the smaller boys) are carried on.

The evening school is open several nights per week when the city school is closed and is for beginners who wish to learn English. A Newsboys' Club and several debating clubs use rooms one or two evenings per week for six or seven months every year.

The Amusement Room has always been the center of the work and has had the largest attendance (21,321 against 12,489 in the Gymnasium last year). Here the boys play games and have always had occasional talks or lectures. The library of 700 volumes is in charge of a paid librarian. The librarian has also had a branch of the Stamps Savings' System for eleven years and with the help of volunteers on afternoon. Last year the deposits $461.59 nearly doubled any previous year.

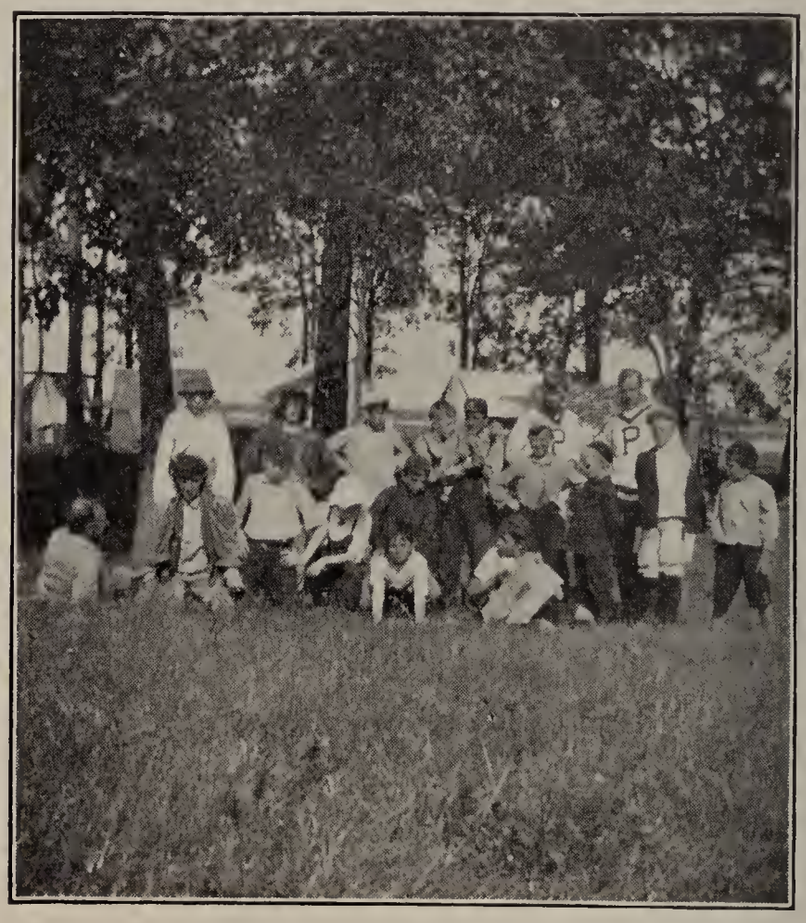
A Free Employment Bureau placed more than 100 boys in permanent situations and 124 boys were sent to do odd jobs.

The Outdoor Work

Outdoor games have been encouraged and arranged on the public playgrounds in the yard at 11 Central St., and in the winter on the ice and snow.

In the Baseball season the Social Room becomes a baseball exchange and many hundred games are arranged. In the work of the "Home and School Garden Contest" of the Civic League, the superintendent has been chairman and on the committee in charge of the work for five years.

Holiday excursions and nature study are continued during the year.



FRATERNITY CAMP

The SUMMER CAMP, however, is the most striking part of the outdoor work. This is the eleventh season and 150 have enjoyed a week's outing at the permanent camp at Rowley. The farm at Sawyer Island (about 20 acres) was purchased in 1903 and contains about six and a half acres each of marsh, forest and cultivated land.

Two new buildings were soon built, the "Boys' House" or refectory and the helper's or superintendent's house. The 18 boys who make

up each week's party, sleep in five tents, 9 feet by 9 feet in size, the three male helpers sleeping with three or four boys apiece and having charge of the tents.

Vegetable gardening, clamming and fishing help supply the table. Baseball, boating and swimming, with several weekly excursions, take up the boys' time. The superintendent and housekeeper, with an assistant for each, are the paid helpers of this department. Boys under 12 years pay $1, from 12 to 15 years $1.75, over 15 years $3. The expense is about $3 per boy and calls for an annual appropriation of $300 from the treasurer.

Here are a few attendance statistics for the year ending October 1, 1910, multiplying persons attending by the times of attendance:

Total attendance,	59,169
Hand Craft Classes,	2,310
Clubs,	3,067
Night School,	2,665
Savings' Bank deposits made,	1,619
Adult Helpers and Teachers,	3,199
Volunteer Boy Helpers,	1,629
Holiday Outings,	2,710
Outdoor Games,	7,774

Aim and Needs of the Fraternity

Perhaps the following lines of Denis A. McCarthy in speaking of boys, sums up the aim of the Fraternity.

Give them a chance for innocent sport; give them a chance for fun;
Better a playground plot, than a court and jail, when the harm is done!
Give them a chance; if you stint them now, tomorrow you'll have to pay
A larger bill for a darker ill, so give them a place to play.

While the building now used has become overtaxed in many ways, the members of the Board of Control feel it may be best to wait until the money is in sight before enlarging.

The present invested fund is about $52,000 and as much again will be needed before the trustees will consider plans for greatly enlarging the present plant. That they hope for the necessary endowment is

shown by the fact that the property joining the present holdings of the Fraternity (13 and 15 Central St., and comprising about 2800 feet), has just been purchased.

The officers for the year ending October 1, 1911 are:—

President
EDWARD H. OSGOOD.

Treasurer
STEPHEN W. PHILLIPS, 25 Warren St.

Secretary
GEORGE W. MANSFIELD.

Superintendent
HERBERT C. FARWELL, 16 Orne Sq.

FRATERNITY FARM

The Salem Woman's Club

The purpose of the Salem Woman's Club is two-fold. Not only is it "to strengthen and broaden the moral, social and intellectual life of its members," but also "to make itself a power for good in the community." Just as far as it fulfils its object, Salem is benefitted.

In common with other clubs of similar purpose, it brings to the city prominent men and women, experts in their several lines, for the education of its members. Several times a year the public is admitted to these lectures, musicales or readings, on payment of a small fee. Through its committees and individual members, the club gives a helping hand to various projects for the good of the city.

One tenth of the sum received in annual dues is regularly devoted to philanthropy. This sum is increased by the gifts of individuals, special entertainments, and appropriation from the club treasury.

For twelve years a scholarship has been maintained in a southern college, and the club kept in close touch with its beneficiary. Two lines of philanthropic work that centre in Salem are carried on at the present time. These are the free bath house for women and children, and the stamp savings' system.

WOMEN'S BATHHOUSE AT THE NECK

The free bath house was started in 1901, and has proved a boon to women and children during the nine years of its existence. The first house was enlarged, and improved every year, until it was burned in 1908. The new bath house was completed in the summer of 1910 at a cost of $2800. It was open only three weeks that season, but during the time more than two thousand baths were taken. The bath house is situated at Cat cove, on land owned by the city, but lent for this purpose. Bathing is possible only when the tide serves. Matrons are in attendance, and bathing suits with other necessities are furnished free of charge. The testimony of those for whom the bath house is conducted is such that the Club, through its large and enthusiastic committee, feels justified in its efforts to support this work.

The stamp savings' system, in operation in four of our primary schools, was introduced in 1904 with the consent of the school committee. It is managed by a committee of the Club with the hearty cooperation of the teachers of those schools. The amount saved has increased yearly, and the number transferring their accounts to the savings banks is most gratifying. The development and encouragement of thrift in the young, if wide-spread, would, we believe, go far toward solving many problems of charity work.

President

Mrs. Martha O. Batchelder.

Vice Presidents

Miss Ellen A. Brown — Mrs. Jessie C. White

Mrs. Jessie S. Chapman

Recording Secretary

Miss Lena C. Emery.

Corresponding Secretary

Mrs. Annie S. Harris.

Treasurer

Mrs. Louise B. Gifford.

Directors

Miss Bessie W. Eaton — Mrs. Ada S. Bull

Miss Mary L. Packard — Miss Mary B. Harris

Miss Anna M. Bates — Miss Martha P. Ober

The Seven Gables Settlement Association

The House of the Seven Gables Settlement Association was organized and incorporated in March, 1910, to take over and continue on a larger scale the work which the Salem Settlement Committee had been carrying on since 1907.

The present Board of Government consists of twenty-one directors, including the following officers:—

President
RUFUS D. ADAMS.

First Vice President
MRS. J. P. FELT.

Second Vice President
CAROLINE O. EMMERTON.

Secretary
LYMAN E. HURD.

Treasurer
FRANK A. BROOKS.

A board of trustees has charge of the funds of the Association. Richard Wheatland is chairman of this board.

The purpose of the Association, as stated in the act of incorporation, is to establish and maintain a residence for social workers and a centre for social and educational activity.

A suitable residence was found in the old house on Turner St., so intimately associated with Nathaniel Hawthorne and long known to the public as "The House of the Seven Gables". This house was bought for the use of the settlement by a friend of the movement. Here the trained workers reside and there is room besides for a few others, interested in settlement work to find a congenial home and reasonable board.

The settlement work is carried on by the following trained workers, assisted by fifty volunteers:—Eleanor B. Hoyt, Head Worker; Anna Russell, Assistant; Magna Eastman, Arts and Crafts; Esther L. Bergstrom, Domestic Science; George W. Dawson, Boys' Department.

There are four class rooms in the House of the Seven Gables, including a small building in the grounds. The larger classes, gym-

nastics and social events are held in the Marine Bethel, next door, through the courtesy of the Barr Memorial Trustees. The gift of a neighboring estate has been promised to the settlement to meet the need of additional accommodation for the older boys.

At the time of writing the class work for the season is just being organized, so the following schedule is far from complete.

Eight sewing classes, eight cooking classes, four gymnastic classes, two housekeeping classes, two basketry classes, three dancing classes, one knitting class, one painting class, one Polish-English class, total of classes, 30; total of different children 190.

HOUSE OF SEVEN GABLES

The above mentioned classes have already started and it is hoped to start this year classes on the following subjects, most of which have been definitely planned for, clay modeling, millinery, nature-study, telegraphy, wood craft and ship-craft. Some of these classes will form part of the boy scout movement which the Settlement is forming in the neighborhood.

The total weekly attendance of young people at the Settlement is 476. This estimate includes attendance for stamp saving, which is an interesting feature of the settlement work. The bank is open every day. The goal for saving is $500. Already 104 persons have made

deposits and several have saved enough to make deposits in the city savings banks.

The children are encouraged to use the branch of the Salem Public Library, but the little library at the Settlement has its especial value and is much enjoyed.

The mothers of the neighborhood have organized a club which numbers 34. It meets at the "House" or Bethel every week. Sewing, embroidery, knitting or basketry occupy the time and once a month there is a short business meeting followed by a social. This club has proved so enjoyable that a second mother's club is now being organized.

Thursday afternoons and evenings are reserved for social gathering, everyone connected with the Settlement enjoying one once a month.

The classes end in May when the summer work begins. This includes classes in gardening, picnics and excursions for the younger children and camping for the older girls.

The residents' active interest in the neighborhood through visits to the families greatly aids the work of the Settlement. In this crowded section of the city almost every day brings an opportunity for rendering some neighborly service, such as taking a sick child to the hospital, finding suitable employment for a boy or girl or the larger service of cooperation with state, city or private institution in plans for the common good.

The Settlement is in a measure self supporting. The board paid by the residents and the class dues cover the greater part of the running expenses of the household and classes. There remain, however, heavy expenses for heating, lighting and janitor's service, for the salaries of the trained workers and the housekeeper and for incidentals.

The income of the Settlement is derived from an invested fund of $25,000 for membership fees, from visitors' fees and from the shops and tea room. Although these undertakings have made a successful start, the great growth of the settlement work makes it necessary to raise more money by giving entertainments and increasing, if possible, the number of members.

The membership fee is one dollar and carries with it the privilege of visiting the house. Members are requested to interest their friends. Name and fee may be sent to Frank A. Brooks, Treasurer, Merchants National Bank, Salem.

The Salem Young Men's Christian Association

The Salem Young Men's Christian Association was organized in 1853, and incorporated in 1884.

The building at Essex and Sewall streets contains class rooms, reading room, parlors, billiard room, auditorium, boys' room, dormitories, gymnasium, bowling alleys, swimming pool, baths, and roof garden.

The object of the Association is to provide mental, physical, social and spiritual advantages to young men. The methods employed are lectures, systematic instruction, through organized classes and individual instruction. The courses are adapted to men engaged in the principal branches of commerce, manufacture, and public service.

The departments are correlated to establish comprehensive ideals of health, education and character, as essentials to success and useful citizenship. In addition to the regular curriculum, special departments are maintained for men of varied occupation and nationality.

Practical assistance is given upon application in connection with the problems of the life of any young man, stranger or resident.

The Association is supported by fees, bequests and subscriptions.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION BUILDING, ESSEX STREET

The Salem Young Women's Association

Board of Directors for 1910 and 1911

President

Mrs. George L. Parker.

Vice President

Mrs. Winfield S. Nevins

Treasurer

Mrs. George A. Vickery.

Secretary

Miss Martha P. Ober

Directors

Mrs. Forrest L. Evans
Mrs. Fred P. Fuller
Mrs. Wm. Patten
Mrs. M. T. B. Grindal
Mrs. DeWitt S. Clark
Mrs. Joseph F. Quinn
Mrs. Joseph E. Daley
Mrs. Holten B. Jewett
Mrs. E. Florence Hayward
Mrs. Orlando S. Leighton
Miss Mary B. Harris
Miss Ida A. Green
Mrs. Annie M. Meek
Mrs. George R. Dean
Dr. Mary R. Lakeman

General Secretary

Miss Ruth S. Arnold

Office hours at 2 Church St., daily, 11 A. M. to 1 P. M. and 7.30 to 9 P. M., except Saturday.

The Salem Young Women's Association aims to provide a center for the social, educational, physical and spiritual improvement of the young women of Salem and its vicinity. Any young woman of good character is eligible, without regard to race, creed or color.

The class work is divided into two terms of ten weeks each, the

first beginning in October and the second in January. There are classes in gymnastics for all ages, conducted in the Franklin Building, 10 Washington Square, on Mondays, from 6 to 10 P. M.. All other classes are held at the Association House, 2 Church Street. Home nursing is taught on Tuesdays; millinery and piano lessons on Wednesdays; dressmaking on Thursdays; lace-making on Fridays; and clay modelling and sewing for children on Saturdays. Violin lessons, French, and cooking have lately been added.

YOUNG WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION BUILDING, CHURCH STREET

Social evenings are planned for different groups and an association orchestra, free to all members, rehearses every week. The association has reading and rest rooms and affords an opportunity for any one to prepare a luncheon or spend a quiet noon hour. The rooms are open daily from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. Transients are accommodated with lodgings.

This Association is dependent for support upon its memberships and upon voluntary contributions. It has no endowment. Its membership is 616, its class enrollment, 188.

PHILANTHROPIC INSTITUTIONS

The Bertram Home for Aged Men

The Bertram Home for Aged Men was incorporated April 11, 1877, for the purpose of founding and maintaining a Home for Indigent Old Men in the City of Salem.

No persons will be admitted but those of good moral character and habits, who have resided in Salem for not less than ten years immediately preceding their application for admission and are not less than sixty years of age, unless by the unanimous vote of the trustees.

OLD MEN'S HOME

No admission fee is required. Applications should to addressed to the trustees and sent to the clerk.

There is room for sixteen inmates and there are fifteen now in the Home.

The trustees are:

President
GEORGE H. SHATTUCK

Vice President
J. FRANK DALTON

Treasurer and Clerk
WM. O. CHAPMAN

WALTER H. TRUMBULL
WALLACE A. CHISHOLM
EDWARD B. TRUMBULL
HENRY A. HALE
JAMES E. SIMPSON
WALTER C. HARRIS
EDWARD LANE
ROBERT OSGOOD
NATHANIEL G. SIMONDS
GEORGE R. LORD

Their meetings are held the first Tuesdays of February, May, August and November.

The Salem Seamen's Orphan and Children's Friend Society

One of the oldest charities of Salem is the Salem Seaman's Orphan and Children's Friend Society, chartered in 1841 to provide a home for the care and education of destitute children. It conducts such a

home at 7 Carpenter Street, the matron being Miss Julia E. Pratt.

A visit to this home fully explains the reason for the hearty support the society has received in its three score years and ten of existence, and for the long list of members who have contributed much

money and more valuable time to its maintenance. Twice has the general court been called upon to permit the increase of the amount of real and personal property which the corporation may legally hold, that figure now being $150,000; and the income from its invested property is approximately $6,500 yearly. The reason for this hearty support is the presence in the home of 44 well-fed children, healthy and happy. In the words of Dean Swift's famous sermon; "There they are."

There are applicants for admission enough to fill the ranks to the limit of 50. In the past year there were 20 dismissals and 16 admissions, several who left being among the older girls, while the recruits were chiefly very young children. There are now 17 children in the home under five years of age, a situation which, under a less experienced matron and less competent assistants might lead to despair, like that of the "old woman who lived in a shoe", of whom Mother Goose sang.

Of the 20 who left the care of the home, 12 went to parents or relatives, four entered family homes for service, one was sent to a state institution for defective children, two went to the Shaker community at Enfield, and one was adopted. There are more calls for children for adoption than the society can meet.

The society holds a place intrenched in the affection and confidence of the community. The secretary's report says:—"With renewed emphasis, we invite a closer inspection of the 'Home', assured that such inspection will foster a deeper interest in its affairs. Here the perennial charm of childhood is always felt, appealing as nothing else does or can to the tenderest and finest instincts of humanity. Here it is always seed-sowing time, a season of promise and hope, full of labor, it is true, whose results we may not always discern, but which we believe will be of great and lasting benefit to the lives which are given into our care in the years when they are most impressionable to the influences which surround them."

The officers and managers of the society are:—

President

Mrs. Matthew Robson, 135 Federal Street.

Vice Presidents

Mrs. Arthur Kemble, 85 Federal Street.
Mrs. John P. Felt, 6 Federal Street.

Honorary Vice President

Mrs. Charles H. Miller.

Secretary

Miss Ellen A. Brown, 39 Washington Square.

Treasurer

Miss Anna Fessenden, 3 Hamilton Street.

Managers

Mrs. Henry J. Pratt
Mrs. Stephen H. Phillips
Mrs. Wm. W. Coolidge
Mrs. Arthur W. West
Miss Annie B. Brown
Miss C. O. Emmerton
Miss Sarah S. Kimball
Miss Emily W. Archer
Mrs. Walter C. Harris
Miss Mary S. Hale
Mrs. David M. Little
Miss E. Adelaide Towle
Mrs. W. A. Chisholm
Mrs. John Pickering
Mrs. George A. Furness
Mrs. John Daland
Mrs. A. W. Hitchcock
Miss Alice B. Whipple
Mrs. Henry R. Johnson
Mrs. Leland H. Cole
Mrs. Horatio R. Harper
Mrs. Alfred W. Putnam
Miss Alice Robson
Miss Harriet C. Rantoul

Honorary Managers

Miss Elizabeth K. Whipple
Miss Harriet S. Hobson

Advisory Board

Hon. Alden P. White
John G. Waters
Stephen W. Phillips
John S. Williams
Henry P. Benson

Physician

Dr. Ara N. Sargent

The North Shore Babies' Hospital

The North Shore Babies' Hospital is now in its seventh year. The history of its birth and growth is told in the following extract from its last printed report:

"The first meeting of those interested in a summer hospital for babies was held on Jan. 4, 1905, and on Feb. 28, of the same year the Babies' Summer Hospital society was organized and incorporated. Two cottages on Bakers island, Salem harbor, were then leased for one year, to be devoted to the purposes of the society. On July 1, 1905 these cottages were opened as a free hospital for day

NORTH SHORE BABIES' HOSPITAL

and permanent, baby patients and without distinction as to race color, or religion. Graduate nurses were in attendance and free boat transportation was provided for the mothers and the babies. The hospital was closed for the year and Sept. 2, after a season which was eminently successful.

"In 1905 the first movement toward a building fund was inaugurated, and on Aug. 15 the Hospital society held its first public reception. Mrs. George R. Emmerton of Salem presented the society a much needed and most acceptable portable ward, which was given in the memory of Robert Lovell Little.

"In 1907 an active and consultation staff of physicians were ap-

pointed from some of the best known medical practitioners in Peabody, Salem, Lynn, Danvers and Beverly. Up to the year 1907 the location of the hospital on Bakers island seemed ideal, but several conditions which occurred impressed upon your committee the necessity of a hospital site at a location more accessible at all times. The hospital wharf had been practically destroyed by the winter storms and the repairs were made at a considerable expense. It was in this same year that the unusual summer storms made landings at the island inconvenient and dangerous, and last, but not least, the installation of a fog horn on the island by federal authorities destroyed the quiet of the surroundings and interfered seriously with the success of the work.

"In the year 1908 the popularity and success of the hospital had so grown that more babies were admitted than the cramped quarters available could adequately and properly accommodate. Again the winter storms caused expensive repairs upon the wharf. The fact that the hospital was obliged to close early in September, at a time of year when it could accomplish its greatest good by a longer term of service, was continually impressing itself upon the committee and the visiting staff.

"After a search of several months, at the suggestion of a Salem physician, the Ropes estate at the foot of Dearborn St., Salem, was investigated, and this was finally purchased.

"This estate consists of about nine acres of land. It has a beautiful location and is covered with fruit and shade trees, with salt water on two sides of the property, and with a large square house of thirteen rooms, in very good repair. On Oct. 29, 1909, at a full meeting of the society, the by-laws and corporate documents were so changed and amended as to provide for a location for the Shore Hospital, and to alter the name of the organization from "The Babies' Summer Hospital society," to "The North Shore Babies' Hospital." There is no hospital this side of Boston that desires to admit infant patients, and the reason for this must be apparent to all when one stops to consider the situation and the annoyance which may be caused by a sick child placed in a public ward with adults. Yet there is no class of patients that need constant and tender care more than little children.

" The hospital was opened during the summer of 1910. It is desired as fast as the funds make is possible, to extend the season,

until eventually there may be upon the North Shore, 'an all the year round' Childrens' hospital."

The pictures show the fresh air ward, which is a piazza, 40 feet long, and 12 feet wide, finely screened with wire netting. Twenty cribs can be placed in this where the babies may be kept in the life-giving fresh air, yet be protected from flies and mosquitoes.

About sixty baby patients in all were in the hospital the past season, and for a while there were twenty-seven there at the same time.

BABIES ON THE PIAZZA

Ten nurses were in attendance. This work is maintained wholly by contributions.

The officers of the hospital are: President, Hon. David M. Little; Vice President, Charles W. Haddock, M. D.; Secretary and Treasurer, George C. Farrington; Auditor, Lyman P. Osborn; Executive Committee, Mrs. Walter L. Harris, Mrs. D. P. Grosvenor, Miss Alice H. Nelson, S. Chase Tucker, M. D., Mrs. Melville Woodbury, Mrs. Daniel N. Crowley, Mrs. Guy C. Richards, Mrs. William H. Gove, Mrs. Ira Vaughn; Field Secretary, Charles E. Bertholf.

On the consultation staff are Dr. Thomas Kittredge, Salem; Dr. Edward L. Pierson, Salem; Dr. Ara N. Sargent, Salem; Dr. Hardy Phippen, Salem; Dr. Horace K. Foster, Peabody; Dr. S. Chase Tucker, Peabody; Dr. S. W. Torrey, Beverly; Dr. F. W. Baldwin, Danvers; Dr. Herbert W. Newhall, Lynn; Dr. C. C. Sheldon, Lynn.

On the active staff are: Dr. A. H. Galvin, Salem; Dr. Walter G. Phippen, Salem; Dr. J. J. Hickey, Peabody; Dr. Alice M. Patterson, Peabody; Dr. H. C. Boutelle, Danvers, Dr. Peter P. Johnson, Beverly.

The Association for the Relief of Aged and Destitute Women

President

Hon. Robert S. Rantoul.

Vice-Presidents

Rev. DeWitt S. Clark. Henry M. Batchelder.

John Pickering.

Treasurer

Nathaniel A. Very.

Secretary

Mrs. Henry M. Batchelder.

Managers

Col. J. Frank Dalton
Major George M. Whipple
Dr. Frank S. Atwood
William O. Chapman
Richard Wheatland
Dr. Hardy Phippen
George A. Vickery
George M. Harris
Frank P. Fabens
Edwin N. Peabody
J. Asbury Pitman
Col. Henry A. Hale

Mrs. Geo. R. Emmerton
Mrs. Daniel A. Varney
Miss Elizabeth W. Silsbee
Miss Ellen Parker
Mrs. Francis H. Lee
Mrs. McDonald E. White
Mrs. A. B. Ferguson
Miss Susan Osgood
Mrs. J. Frank Dalton
Mrs. Richard Wheatland
Mrs. William H. Gove
Miss Edith Rantoul

The Association for the Relief of Aged and Destitute Women in Salem, which maintains the Old Ladies' Home, is not a public charity in the sense in which those words are ordinarily taken. It is doing its part toward bettering general conditions in Salem. It is under no obligations to admit any one applicant, but only such as recommend themselves to the judgment of the board of government, as desirable inmates of a retreat like this. The organization is a purely voluntary affair, treated as such by the authorities of the public charity department.

It admits women who are over 60, who are in good enough physical condition to take care of themselves, are needy and are respectable, but not necessarily penniless. If they have any property on or after admittance to the Home, it comes to the organization, unless they leave the Home after reimbursing it. They sign a bond agreeing to this at the time of entering. They have three months probation before final admittance, and they pay an entry fee of $65. They must have lived in Salem 10 years. Any of these conditions may be dispensed with on a special vote.

A committee examines every application, and a written report is placed on file, covering the recommendations of this committee. The indorsement of two sponsors is required on every application, and the applications are taken up in the order of the dates on which they are received. Visits may be made by inmates at the discretion of the matron, and no inmate may absent herself without leave, nor without notice to the matron of the place and probable duration of the visit.

The Home is open to visitors every Wednesday afternoon from 2 to 5 P. M. Visitors may be received at such other times, except evenings, as the matron may permit. Lights must be out at 10 P. M. and all inmates must be in the house before 9 P. M. Beyond a few regulations like these, there is no system of discipline or constraint, but the board of government reserves the right of dismissal, without appeal, in every case where an inmate becomes an undesirable element in the household. Great care is taken, in investigating applications, to avoid receiving applicants who will prove a disturbing element.

The Salem Hospital

The Salem Hospital was organized in 1873 and the first patient was received on October 1st, 1874; for thirty years it occupied the building now used for administration purposes and a nurses' home. This was enlarged from time to time until 1903, when it became imperative to build new buildings to meet the steady increase in the work of the institution.

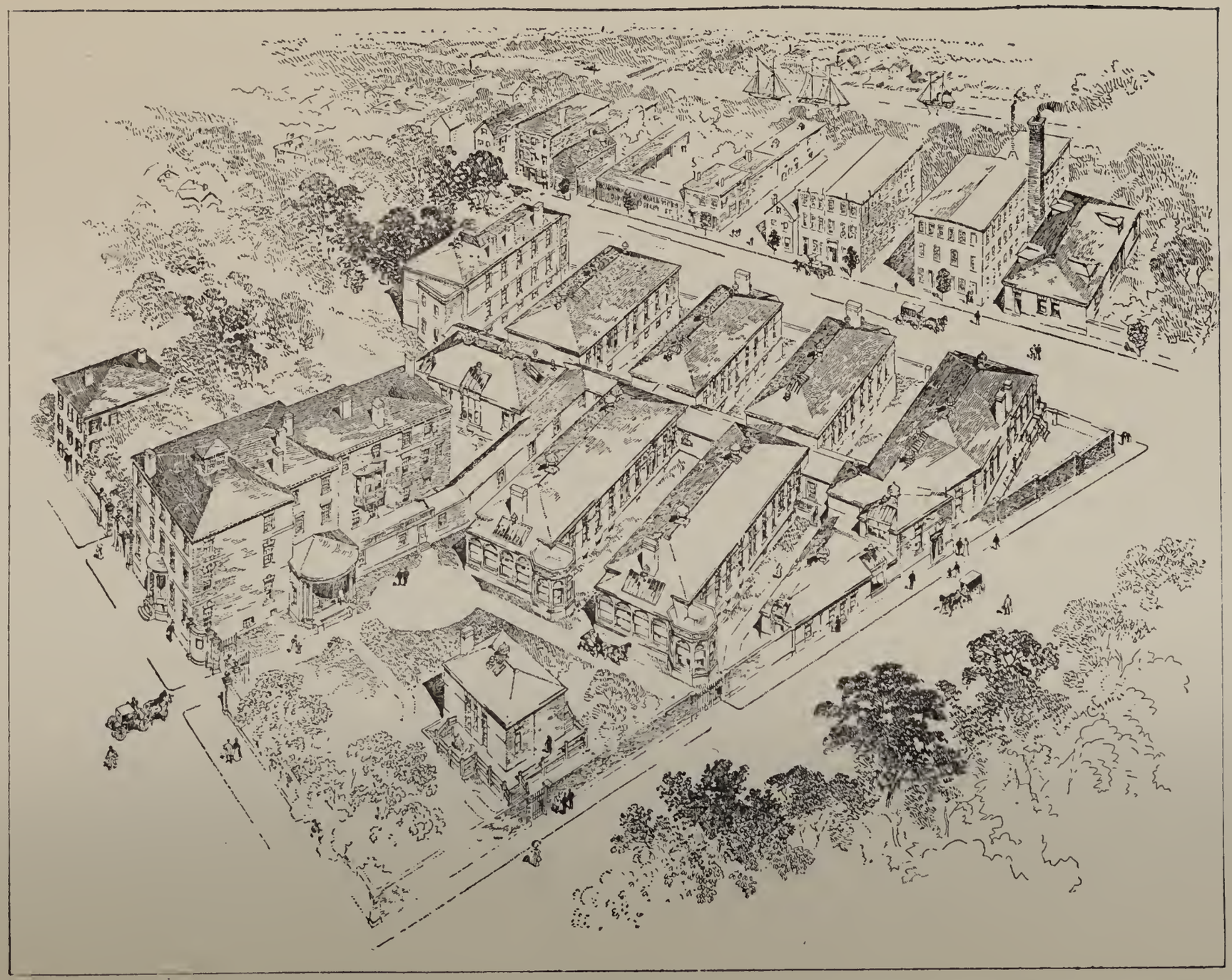
Since the hospital was opened, persons who are poor and who have a legal residence in Salem have been treated free. Those who are able are expected to pay a moderate sum for their care. Its doors are open to patients from other cities and towns, under certain restrictions.

An out-patient department is maintained, where free treatment is given to the people of Salem too poor to pay for advice elsewhere. There are private rooms for those who wish them, and in these opportunity is given for hospital care at reasonable cost with almost the privacy of the home.

In 1909, 2331 patients were given free treatment at the hospital, while 449 paid in part and 276 paid in full for their treatment.

The hospital is a private, not a public institution; it receives no grant of money from the city or any other source; it is supported from the income of funds given for this purpose, from money received for the board of patients and from gifts and annual subscriptions.

The amount of charitable work which the hospital can do is limited only by the resources at its command; the larger the endowment, the more the charitable work.



SALEM HOSPITAL

The Woman's Friend Society

The Woman's Friend Society was organized in 1876. Its primary object is to give a good home to working girls at the lowest possible price. The Home, at 12 Elm St., which is called the Working Woman's Bureau, was a gift to the Society from generous friends. It accommodates about 30 girls and is presided over by a superintendent. In the past year it has been thoroughly renovated.

A President, two Vice Presidents, Secretary, Treasurer and thirty Directors, make up the governing board. Meetings of the Directors are held once a month; and three times a year the society meets, so that every member may keep informed of the work being done.

But the work of the Society is by no means confined to the Home; it has greatly broadened its sphere of usefulness. Under its management is the constantly increasing work of the District Nurse, who is especially interested in instructing mothers in the care of young babies. Frequent demands are made upon the loan closet to supply the needs of patients, and gifts of old linen and old underclothing, or other articles for the sick are most gladly received.

Every Thursday members of the committee on the Mission to the Sick, and their helpers, meet to distribute fruit and delicacies contributed by the friends of the Mission.

The Needlework committee, which meets weekly through the winter, gives out sewing to needy women and orders for plain sewing are solicited.

The Industrial committee has charge of classes to give instruction in dressmaking, sewing and cooking. These classes are largely attended, both by adults and children.

An Employment Bureau to supply domestic service is carried on in a very efficient manner by the superintendent.

Such, in brief, is the work of the Woman's Friend Society, the true aim of which is to help women to help themselves.

The officers are as follows:

President

Miss Edith Rantoul, 17 Winter Street.

Vice Presidents

Mrs. Wm. O. Chapman, 155 Lafayette St.

Miss E. A. Towle, 85 Federal St.

Secretary

Miss Chattarina W. Agge, 10 Linden St.

Treasurer

Miss Sarah H. Brown, 39 Washington Sq.

Superintendent

Miss Pauline Smith.

The Bureau is at 12 Elm Street. Its telephone is number 389.

SOCIETIES FOR SOCIAL SERVICE.

The Civic League of Salem

The Civic League of Salem was organized April 3, 1905, and incorporated December 10, 1909.

BEFORE PLANTING

President
FRANCIS A. SEAMANS
Vice-President
ALFRED W. PUTNAM

Secretary
CHARLES F. TOWNE.

Treasurer
J. FOSTER SMITH.

"To work for better conditions in the civic life of Salem.

This quotation from its constitution expresses accurately the objects of the Civic League. During the five years of its existence the

League has taken an active part in every civic movement (within the scope of its constitution) that has come before our citizens, and has initiated many of the most important ones. Among these may be mentioned action for the preservation of Salem's street trees; suc-

AFTER PLANTING

cessful opposition to granting certain permits for moving houses through streets where serious damage to trees would result; the "parking" of Broad St.; the triangle parking around the 23d Regiment Boulder; securing the passage of a billboard ordinance; widening of Essex st., at the location of the Empire Theatre; influencing the Board of Aldermen to adopt the first petition for abolishing grade crossings in October, 1905; co-operating in the movement to abolish overhead wires; and initiating the movement to provide a suitable memorial to Nathaniel Hawthorne.

In May, 1907, the League was instrumental in inducing the City Council to secure Forest River Park (made possible through the

public spirit of Col. John E. Spencer in holding the property for this use for nearly a year) and raised $625. necessary to complete its purchase. Among other specific matters agitated by the League are the enforcement of the spitting law, abating the North river nuisance, better street car service, more playgrounds and placing them under the jurisdiction of the School Committee, cleaner streets, public comfort stations, better housing conditions, enforcement of city ordinances, adoption of a modern city charter, enlarging our school yards and placing playgrounds therein, a comprehensive city plan for Salem's future growth, neighborhood centres, and municipal public baths.

The Civic League's annual Home and School Garden Contests have been unusually successful and far-reaching, many other cities and towns in Massachusetts being led to take up this work along similar lines. As a direct result thousands of Salem's children have made their home grounds cleaner and more beautiful, their city m ore attractive and civic pride has been greatly stimulated.

A feature of the League's work has been public lectures by prominent men upon timely subjects.

Printed matter and other information may always be obtained from any of the directors, or by addressing the Secretary, Civic League of Salem.

Salem No-License League

The members of the Salem No-License League believe that the condition of the people of Salem is better when the saloons are closed, so they labor assiduously each year to create a public sentiment in favor of No-License, so that on election day the voters shall declare against the saloon. Statistics of every organization dealing with the serious problems of society, tell the same story, that the excessive use of intoxicating liquor works more destruction in the community than any other one cause, and it has been proven beyond cavil that the saloon is the greatest factor in promoting intemperance. Hence, the No-License League believes its work has properly a place in the list of those who labor for the uplift of Salem.

The Father Mathew Total Abstinence Society

A most noteworthy event of the new year in the social and institutional life of Salem was the dedication of its new building by the Father Mathew Total Abstinence Society, on Monday evening, January 9, 1911.

The property was originally one of the old mansions built a century ago, and was made famous architecturally by the rare modelling of its doorway, notwithstanding the popularity of similar type among the buildings of the period.

The temperance society came into possession of the property about thirteen years ago. Expensive furnishings and decorations had just been completed and plans were about formulating for important alterations, when on the evening of April 25, 1910, a fire of unknown origin resulted in practically the destruction of the entire interior of the building.

The disaster was especially dramatic, since at the time the quarters were locked up, probably for the first evening during the entire time of the society's occupancy. The Father Mathew Minstrels were playing to a crowded house at the Empire Theatre.

The pleasure of the patrons received a decided shock, when at the close of the performance the interlocutor in giving the society's thanks, added the announcement that the society's property was destroyed.

Although subscriptions were started by Mayor Howard even before the fire was extinguished and taken upon the following day by the Salem News at the head of a long and substantial list, the society was still in financial embarrassment because of its under-insured condition at the time of the fire.

At a special meeting called in temporary quarters in the Franklin building through the kindness of Mr. Edward B. Trumbull, more than $1000 was pledged by the members and the services of John M. Gray, a well-known local architect, engaged with the idea of rebuilding immediately.

From that period down to the dedication the directors with the cooperation of Pastor Timothy J. Murphy, of St. Mary's parish have been industrously engaged in raising money to replace the building. The work, which in the natural course of events would have been spread over years has been crowded into a few months. Today the society has a home that is valuable, modern, beautiful in design and appointments, raising it to a better position than ever before to advance the cause of total abstinence to which it is consecrated.

The character of this society is well exemplified by the following pledge, which each member professes as the obligation of membership.

"In honor of the sacred thirst of our Lord, I promise with Divine assistance to abstain from the use of intoxicating liquor and cider as a beverage and to prevent as much as possible by advice and example, intemperance in others."

For thirty-six years with the heroic vigilance, this pledge has been maintained inviolate by the society. It is the rock upon which the society is built, upon which it will expand in importance, usefulness, and achievement, even beyond the present contemplation of its most enthusiastic champions.

President, David J. Hyde.

Clerk, C. Joseph Mahoney. *Treasurer,* M. J. Curtin.

Board of Directors

T. F. E. Nolan, *Chairman.*

John J. Howe — Thomas J. Dooley

P. J. Dugan — P. A. McSweeney

The Junior Big Brotherhood

The Junior Big Brotherhood was organized September 2, 1909, for the purpose of furnishing with as little organization and formality as possible, a friend or older brother for such boys and young men as it seemed possible to help.

During the year past, twenty-three men have attended the meetings at different times and each man has interested himself either in a boy whom he took as his "little brother" or in some work of assisting boys. An especial interest was taken in twenty-five boys, each one of whom seemed to have great need of a friend.

The work has been done in close co-operation with the Fraternity, the officers of the Juvenile Court, the Truant Officer, the Public Schools and the Associated Charities.

Many more big brothers are needed. Almost every week there are boys brought up in the Juvenile Court, who, when put on probation, need a personal friend. The head worker at the Fraternity, the Associated Charities, the Truant Officers, and the Plummer Farm School for its released boys all know "little brothers" whose lives might be greatly influenced by the right man.

Mr. John W. Johnson, as chairman of the Junior Big Brotherhood would be glad to interview anyone who takes an interest in boys and wishes to do individual work with them.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union has for many years been doing a quiet, but faithful work along its department lines in Salem, for 26 years occupying the same hall, 199 Essex St. The last year has witnessed a change of location but they are carrying on five lines of department work,—Evangelistic, Flower Mission, Anti-Narcotic, work among sailors and soldiers, and distribution of literature. Many boxes of temperance and religious papers have been sent to the Seamen's Institute in Gloucester, as well as to the jail and almshouse in Salem. Superintendent of work among sailors and soldiers has sent a box of necessities for Comfort Bags to the Seamen's Institute. Flower Mission superintendent distributed more than 50 bouquets to sick and shut-ins last year. Ten dollars was contributed to the No-License campaign pledge cards, which have been given out and "No-License" rallies held.

The officers are:—

Mrs. Martha J. Lund, *President.*

Mrs. R. S. Lamprey, *Treasurer.* Mrs. Arrington, *Secretary.*

The Salem Animal Rescue League

The Salem Animal Rescue League was founded May 24th, 1899, the object being to give care and relief to lost, homeless and deserted cats and dogs. It is supported by annual subscriptions of 50 cents, by donations and by fees paid for chloroforming animals whose owners can afford to pay for its services. The work is carried on at 55 Broad Street.

The officers are:

President

Mrs Francis H. Lee

Secretary and Treasurer

Miss Anna Fessenden

Executive Committee

Mrs. Frank S. Atwood
Mrs. Harrison M. Davis
Miss Mary B. Phillips
Mrs. Alec Thayer
Mrs. Hulings C. Brown
Mrs. Henry G. Hall
Mrs. Willis H. Ropes
Mrs. Arthur W. West

Civil Service Reform

The Salem Branch of the Woman's Auxiliary of the Massachusetts Civil Service Reform Association exists for helping on in any way in its power the cause of Civil Service Reform and the Merit System. Its present membership is 96. The following are some of the things it has done. It has helped financially the parent society; it has been active in securing signatures to petitions against objectionable bills to come before the Legislature, notably the Spanish War Veterans Preference Bill; it has held meetings addressed by men prominent in Civil Service Reform work including Mr. Charles J. Bonaparte, Mr. Richard H. Dana and Mr. Arthur H. Brooks; it has carried on for several years each winter a course of talks on current events by Mrs. May Alden Ward of Boston, and is at present conducting a course of talks on the same subject by Mr. Edward Stanwood of Brookline. It has carried on a class for the study of Municipal Government; it arranged for Mr. Fullerton Waldo to give a talk to boys and young men at the Y. M. C. A.; it offered a medal at the Y. M. C. A. for the best essay on Civil Service Reform won by Mr. J. J. Coker. It has supplied the history teachers with its pamphlets on Civil Service Reform; and it presented to the New High School a cast of the medal of the Auxiliary, designed by Miss Grimes under the supervision of St. Gaudens, and bearing the appropriate motto, "The best shall serve the state."

The present officers are:

Miss Caroline O. Emmerton, *Chairman.*

Mr. Arthur H. Quincy, *Vice Chairman.*

Miss Annie L. Warner, *Secretary and Treasurer.*

Directors

Mr. Frederick G. Pousland
Miss Lucy B. Willson
Miss Sarah S. Kimball
Miss Sarah W. Pickering

The Playgrounds

The playgrounds of Salem stand next to the schools in their enrollment. From the beginning in 1907 there has been a steady increase of interest and a growing appreciation of the usefulness of organization and direction.

Seven grounds are maintained. These are located at the Yard of the Naumkeag Mills, Upper Broad Street, Gallows Hill, Mack Park, Collins Cove near Bridge Street, Foot of Turner Street and

GROUP OF PLAYGROUND BOYS

Rowell Field. Seven trained instructors and as many assistants teach about thirty-five hundred children. Instruction is given on the apparatus commonly used in a gymnasium, and in all branches of athletics. The instructors conduct general social work in all communities.

In the process of establishment and maintenance there has developed a commendable spirit of co-operation in each neighborhood. In one instance the entire support has been furnished by the community:

in another the fathers of the children have erected an attractive bungalow for head quarters and bath house; while a third section opened and completely equipped a new ground.

These evidences of loyalty indicate that there is a substantial asset of friendship in support of more complete neighborhood centers.

While each ground has its own interests, there is an organization embracing all the grounds. Whatever effects the playground movement receives the attention of representatives of every section of the city.

SOME OF THE GIRLS

The results secured by the public playground and the trained instructor have won the approval of practical citizens. Throughout the entire country the results are similar. Within two years more than three hundred cities have established playgrounds.

Modern educational ideals include the physical and moral as well as the mental development of children.